

## EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute(A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information ( A ) could be reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, ( B ) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, ( C ) could be reasonably expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, ( D ) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, ( E ) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or ( F ) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

### SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Date: June 4, 1942

Subject: "Peace Movement of Ethiopia"

102988

The following is a report of a meeting in Chicago of the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia," held Sunday, May 31, 1942. This report, from a reliable source, indicates that active propagandizing for Nazism is going on among Negroes, although this is one of the few actual pro-Nazi meetings which have come to our attention:

"This meeting was held, not at 47th & Prairie, but at 366 E. 47th St. The Chief speakers were: Mr. J. B. Logan, Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon.

"All of the speakers except Mr. Gordon were brief, speaking approximately 10 or 15 minutes. Mr. Logan stressed the fact that the Nazis were not getting their fair share of land, economic goods and racial rights.

"Mr. Gordon--(Who I suppose is the husband of Mrs. Gordon) featured an article from the Pittsburg Courier by J. A. Rogers. His speech was primarily a eulogy of Hitler, showing that Hitler was not hostile to the Negroes. He said that Hitler said he did not hate the Negroes, he only pitied them. He read nearly all of this article from Rogers. He read it very slowly and haltingly--so haltingly that I went and got the article immediately. I then found that he was not truthfully reading the article at all. He was just introducing a tissue of lies which had no part in Roger's article.

"Mr. Gordon continued to emphasize that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was a business organization. It was going to get in Africa land and wealth. No Negro would be permitted to build a church he said. If any Negro attempted it he would be run out and killed. The Negroes in Africa would then be shown by the Peace Movement how to build planes, tanks, submarines, battleships with which they would fight all white people like hell.

"Before Mrs. Gordon was introduced some woman sang a piece in which the audience joined, with the words running about like this:

Stand by Mrs. Gordon and keep still  
She has never failed us and she never will.  
Mrs. Gordon never lost a battle  
Stick to her still.  
She is fighting our present battle  
And she'll win with a RECORDED INDEXED

"Without giving the name of the book, I <sup>had</sup> read some doleful paragraph 42 from a book whose author she gave as William A. Ridick or Reddick. I started to make a notation but a man who was stationed near me said.

"no writing." He had been sent to stand by me from the moment I came

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24/11/1

102989

in the house. This is not quite correct. Who took my seat, I asked the man in front of me who the speaker was. Evidently I looked unusual so some of the officers at the door came over to the man and called him to the back of the house. There they evidently asked him what I had said, so they stationed this guard right near by.

102989

"Mrs. Gordon said not a word about the Jews or Germans but she did say: 'On Dec. 7th one billion black people, our colored people, struck for freedom.' She then went on to praise Marcus Garvey a demagogic Negro who right after the last World War engaged in more race baiting and prejudice arousing than any Negro of recorded times. Her speech was very short, lasting only 8 minutes.

"There were approximately 320 people there, 298 in the audience and 12 men and 3 women on the stage. There was no one of sufficient prominence for me to know him. All the speakers used bad English and the nouns and verbs seldom lay down in harmony and peace together.

".....No Negroes as ignorant and backward as these would be taking active steps to defend or to support Adolph Hitler and the Nazis, unless they were paid. Something else was evident too; more stress was placed upon defense of Germany by far than of Japan. This is wholly away from the usual Negro angle which is to stress the color phase of the Japanese. I state without fear of any contradiction that this is a subversive movement, subsidized by subversive people. They are so conscious of their vicious position that they object to anyone taking notes. This is extremely unusual because as a rule they are publicity hounds and think that you are going to give them newspaper accounts, so welcome reporters."

We should like to know if you have any knowledge of similar meetings held by the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia" in your city, or whether Negro organizers or Axis nations have encouraged to create local branches of this organization in your area.

July 3, 1942

ocial Agent  
Chicago, Illinois

10-0

100-124410-X

O  
Re: FOREIGN-INSPIRED AGITATION  
AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES;  
INTERNAL SECURITY.

102983

IR:

A confidential informant of the Bureau has submitted a report, dated June 4, 1942, of a meeting in Chicago of the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia," held Sunday, May 31, 1942. The report of this meeting is set out verbatim as follows:

"The following is a report of a meeting in Chicago of the 'Peace Movement of Ethiopia,' held Sunday, May 31, 1942. This report, from a reliable source, indicates that active propagandising for Nazism is going on among Negroes, although this is one of the few actual pro-Nazi meetings which have come to our attention:

"This meeting was held, not at 47th & Prairie, but at 366 E. 47th St. The chief speakers were: Mr. J. B. Logan, Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon.

"All of the speakers except Mr. Gordon were brief, speaking approximately 10 or 15 minutes. Mr. Logan stressed the fact that the Nazis were not getting their fair share of land, economic goods and racial rights.

"Mr. Gordon—(Who I suppose is the husband of Mrs. Gordon) featured an article from the Pittsburgh Courier by J. A. Rogers. His speech was primarily an eulogy of Hitler, showing that Hitler was not hostile to the Negroes. He said that Hitler said he did not hate the Negroes, he only pitied them. He read nearly all of this article from Rogers. He read it very slowly and haltingly—so haltingly that I went and got the article immediately. I then found that he was not truthfully reading the article at all. He was just introducing a tissue of lies which had no part in Roger's article.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
ls. \_\_\_\_\_  
"Mr. Gordon continued to emphasize that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was a business organization. It was going to get in Africa land and wealth. No Negro would be permitted to build a church he said. If any Negro attempted it he would be run out and killed. The Negroes in Africa would then be shown by the Peace Movement how to build planes, tanks, submarines, battleships with which they would fight all white people like hell.

"Before Mrs. Gordon was introduced some woman sang a piece in which the audience joined, with the words running about like this:

amm \_\_\_\_\_

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7-3-46

SP4 BJW/JM

Stand by Mrs. Cordon and keep still  
She has never failed us and she never will.  
Mrs. Cordon never lost a battle  
Stick to her still.  
She is fighting our present battle,  
And she'll win with a will.

162934

"Without giving the name of the book she read some doleful paragraph from a book whose author she gave as William A. Riddick or Reddick. I started to make a notation but a man who was stationed near me said, "No writing." He had been sent to stand by me from the moment I came in the house. This is not quite correct. When I took my seat, I asked the man in front of me who the speaker was. Evidently I looked unusual so some of the officers at the door came over to the man and called him to the back of the house. There they evidently asked him what I had said, so they stationed this guard right near by.

"Mrs. Cordon said not a word about the Jews or Germans but she did say: "On Dec. 7th one billion black people, our colored people, struck for freedom." She then went on to praise Marcus Garvey, a demagogic Negro who right after the last World War engaged in more race baiting and prejudice arousing than any Negro of recorded times. Her speech was very short, lasting only 8 minutes.

"There were approximately 320 people there, 298 in the audience and 12 men and 3 women on the stage. There was no one of sufficient prominence for me to know him. All the speakers used bad English and the nouns and verbs seldom lay down in harmony and peace together.

".....No Negroes as ignorant and backward as these would be taking active steps to defend or to support Adolf Hitler and the Nazis, unless they were paid. Something else was evident, too; more stress was placed upon defense of Germany by far than of Japan. This is wholly away from the usual Negro angle which is to stress the color phase of the Japanese. I state without fear of any contradiction that this is a subversive movement, subsidized by subversive people. They are so conscious of their vicious position that they object to anyone taking notes. This is extremely unusual because as a rule they are publicity hounds and think that you are going to give them newspaper accounts, so welcome reporters."

You are requested to institute an immediate inquiry into this matter in an attempt to ascertain the veracity of the above report. The results obtained by you should be correlated with the information in your possession which is to be reported to the Bureau under the above captioning, as per Bureau instructions in its letter of June 22, 1942, styled as above.

SAC - Chicago

102387

- 3 -

In the event information is obtained reflecting that meetings of a similar nature are planned for the future, you are requested to make arrangements for an appropriate coverage of the same. The highly important nature of this matter must not be overlooked and the Bureau should be advised currently of all significant developments.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SECURITY DIVISION  
ROUTING

1-22355

2

## **80 Arrested In Chicago in Sedition Plot**

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (INS).—A pro-Jap group of would-be fifth columnists was exposed today by the FBI with the seizure of 80 members of three Negro and Moslem organizations.

All the arrests were made in Chicago on charges of conspiracy to commit sedition.

With city police, Federal agents last night and early today raided homes of leaders of the ~~Casse~~ Movement of Ethiopia, the Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People of America and the Temple of Islam.

Heading the list of prisoners is Mrs. Mattie Maud Lena Gordon, identified as president-general of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. Mrs. Gordon claimed a membership of 4,000,000 in 46 states.

"The members claim to be citizens of Liberia," the FBI stated, "and have instructions from Mrs. Gordon to the effect that they are not United States citizens, but, as citizens of Liberia, belong to the same race as the Japanese."

By this reasoning Mrs. Gordon sought to spread among members the gospel of draft evasion, it was alleged. "Several" members of the group, the FBI reported, have been convicted of evading the Selective Service Act and admitted their actions were based on Mrs. Gordon's teachings.

NOT HERCULES

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7-2-96

SP4-BJN/jm

THE NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR  
SEPTEMBER 22, 1942

JCN:ESK

102975

June 29, 1942

Special Agent in Charge  
Chicago, Illinois

Re: ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Dear Sir:

For your information concerning the activities of the above-captioned organization, there are enclosed herewith copies of a report dated June 19, 1942, which was received from a confidential source.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

CC: New York

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm Enclosures  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Henden \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Helloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_ 246  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

7-2-46

SP4-BJA/JM

DATE

100-124410-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

23

102976

[redacted] meeting of [redacted]

the Ethiopian Peace Movement was held at headquarters, 3134  
South State Street, Chicago. [redacted] No

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women were observed to go into the hall between 7:30 and 9:30,  
when the meeting broke up. The only one identified at the  
meeting was a man named [redacted]

[redacted] mentioned in a report on the organization  
dated May 27th.

All the men who attended this meeting were about  
forty years of age or older and very dark, some with a small  
goatee.

At 8:45 a touring car drove up to the hall. It had  
an Illinois, 1942, license - [redacted] which was found  
to have been issued to [redacted]  
[redacted]

SP4-B3A/SM

7-2-46

102977

June 19, 1942.

Another Ethiopian Peace Movement meeting was held Sunday afternoon, June 14th, at Boulevard Hall, 47th street and South Parkway, Chicago -- admission 10¢. It was presided over by a Mr. Jones, who is business manager at the organization's Chicago headquarters, 3134 South State Street.

There were about 90 to 95 present, 15 to 20 of them women. It was observed that nearly all present were exceptionally dark negroes, while Mrs. Mittie Gordon, their leader, is much lighter. Most of the men were over forty years of age, and many spoke with a West Indian or African accent. Three inner guards, in their early 20's, patrolled the hall. If they observed any in the audience talking together, they blew a whistle and restored quiet.

While this was supposed to be an open meeting, the front of the hall was reserved for members, and the extremely poor acoustics made it almost impossible for those in the rear of the hall to hear the speakers. Talks were made by six, but Mrs. Gordon was the main speaker.

A Reverend Gordon read from some newspaper on the developments in Asia, Africa and India, and quoted Gandhi as saying, "The British will have to get out of India or we will throw them out."

An American negro (name unknown), who was a delegate from the Peace Movement to Liberia, told of his experiences in Liberia. He said that although a number of dialects are spoken, they are not difficult to learn.

The other speakers only sang the praises of Mrs. Gordon as their leader who had taken up the mantle when the Garvey movement fell apart.

Mrs. Gordon opened her talk by remarking: "There are many things that I would like to say, but those things cannot be said in an open meeting." She is a forceful speaker and quite a rabble rouser; but made many contradictory remarks. She curses a great deal and is generally uncouth.

She made it clear that the organization would not take any strange negro men into its inner circle "for the duration," and her remarks indicated that she did not trust negro preachers, negro lawyers or negro politicians. She said that no mere negro politicians who wanted to get into the organization's good graces would be admitted at headquarters. She warned that if any man asked questions or in any other way interfered with the meeting, he would be thrown out.

102978

She said that negro women could be admitted to membership because those with ulterior motives could easily be spotted as they betray themselves more readily than men under questioning. She stressed the point that no mass recruiting would take place and that only a chosen few women would be admitted "for the duration."

She also said she wanted it distinctly understood that this movement is in no way related to the old Marcus Garvey movement; that it was organized to free all dark races from the rule of the "White rats." Several times she spoke of Liberia as the base from which all operations must be centered, and referred to the time when they would spread out and rule.

She spoke of the Grand Jury asking her where the money to do all this organizing came from, and said she did not tell them. She threatened that if there should be any attempt made to raid their No. 6 headquarters (3134 South State Street) or their West Side hall or Morgan Park headquarters, or an effort made to break up the movement, "We will set this damn city afire."

She stated that their religion is the Moslem, and although they have no direct connections with Japan contact is maintained through "Mesba." She mentioned having just heard a news flash over CBS that the Japs had attacked Alaska, and predicted that it would be only a matter of days until they would be here, "and we know what we will have to do."

She also made a remark which in a measure contradicted her previous statements: "Remember, we will have to quit fighting some of the white men who are for us." She spoke of having gone to Washington several years ago to get support for the establishment of a negro state in the South and one in Liberia and "although one of our own race (Mitchell) was in Congress, it was a white man from the South who introduced a bill to get our demands before Congress — a white man, mind you."

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Attention is called to the fact that Robert D. Jordan, a Harlem negro, was convicted on March 9, 1942, in the U. S. District Court, New York, of violating the Alien Registration Act, together with Lester Holness. Jordan was self-styled the "Black Mikado," and was a leader of the "Ethiopian Pacific Movement" and the "Black Followers of Buddhism Plan," according to an article in the "Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph" of March 7, 1942. The article also states that Jordan told his followers the Buddhist nations of the East would eventually unite to destroy white control of the world; that negroes should unite with other darker races to accomplish this.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, N. Y.

KRR:FKT

July 18, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/m

Re: ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter to Chicago dated June 29, 1942, of which this office received a copy, in which certain information was set out regarding the above-captioned matter.

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Additional information has been received by this office from the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Governors Island, New York, and [redacted] which reports are almost identical, and in substance are set out as follows:

A meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was held Sunday, May 31, 1942 at 366 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois. The chief speakers were J. B. LOGAN, Mrs. GORDON, and Mrs. GORDON. All of the speakers except Mr. Gordon were brief, speaking approximately 10 or 15 minutes.

Mr. Gordon's speech was primarily a eulogy of Hitler, showing that he was not hostile to the negroes, during which he read an article reportedly written by ROGERS, the colored journalist, in the Pittsburgh Courier, from which he attempted to prove his point. However, it is reported that Gordon was not truthfully reading this article.

Gordon emphasized that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was a business organization, stating that they would get Africa land and wealth, and would teach the Negroes in Africa how to build planes, tanks, submarines and battleships with which they would fight all the white men.

Mrs. Gordon, in her speech, made the statement "On December 7th one billion black people, our colored people, struck for freedom." She then went on to praise MARCUS GARBEY, who was known to be a great agitator and leader among the colored people shortly after the last World War, who caused much race prejudice.

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100-124410-2  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9 JUL 22 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Letter to the Director

July 18, 1942

There were approximately 320 persons present at this meeting, and the person reporting this makes the following summary:

"..... No Negroes as ignorant and backward as these would be taking active steps to defend or to support Adolph Hitler and the Nazis, unless they were paid. Something else was evident too; more stress was placed upon defense of Germany by far than of Japan. This is wholly away from the usual Negro angle which is to stress the color phase of the Japanese. This is a subversive movement, subsidized by subversive people. They are so conscious of their vicious position that they object to anyone taking notes. This is extremely unusual because as a rule they are publicity hounds and think that you are going to give them newspaper accounts, so welcome reporters."

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It will be noted that the above organization is very similar to that of the ETHIOPIAN PACIFIC MOVEMENT, INC., a colored organization in New York City [REDACTED] colored, which has previously been reported, and which is presently being investigated by the New York Office. To date there is no indication that there are any connections between these two organizations, and through available sources no information has been received that an organization of the above-captioned name is operating in this district.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth  
P. E. FOXWORTH *ccw*  
Assistant Director

cc: Chicago

100-24400-3

JCN:klb

August 17, 1962

100-24400-3  
DRAFT

Special Agent in Charge  
Chicago, Illinois

DATE 7-2-62

SP4-654km

RE: ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MRS. MITTIE GORDON, COLORED;  
INTERNAL SECURITY C & J.

Dear [redacted]

For your assistance in conducting an investigation of the activities of the above captioned organization, the following information is submitted which was received from a confidential source:

"The Ethiopian Peace Movement held a meeting Sunday afternoon, June 16th, at Boulevard Hall, 47th & South Parkway, Chicago. A Mr. Jones, business manager of the organization's Chicago headquarters at 313½ South State St., presided. There were about 50 present. Mrs. Mittie Gordon is the leader. Mrs. Gordon opened her talk by remarking "there are many things I would like to say but those things cannot be said in an open meeting." She spoke of the Grand Jury asking her where the money to do their organizing came from and said that she did not tell them. She threatened that if there should be any attempt to raid their #6 headquarters at 313½ S. State St., or their West side hall or Morgan Park headquarters, or an effort made to break up the movement, "we will set this damn city afire."

"She stated that their religion is the Moslem and although they have no direct connections with Japan, contact is maintained through "Mesba". She mentioned having just heard a news flash over WBBM that the Japs had attacked Alaska and predicted that it would be only a matter of days until they would be here, "and we know what we will have to do".

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn, Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

[redacted] meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement was held [redacted] The only person identified

[redacted] attending was a man named [redacted]

(G-2)

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SECRET

The following information was received from another confidential source, whose reliability is unquestioned:

"PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA"

We learn from a confidential source that on Sunday, May 31, a meeting was held at 366 East 47th Street, Chicago by a group of negroes who called themselves the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia". The general trend of the meeting was such as to further the spreading of pro-Nazi propaganda among at least a small section of the negroes. Our source states that there were approximately 300 people in attendance.

Principal speakers at the meeting were J. R. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon. Logan stressed the fact that the Nazis were not getting their fair share of land, economic goods and racial rights.

Gordon attempted to outline the purpose of the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia", which he referred to as a business organization. According to Gordon, the purpose of the movement was to obtain land and wealth in Africa. He made the statement that "the negroes in Africa would be shown by the Peace Movement how to build planes, tanks, submarines, battleships, with which they would fight the white people like Hell". Gordon also purported to read an article by J. A. Rogers in the Pittsburgh "Courier". The reading was very slow and halting, and our source noted that actually Gordon was not following the text of the article at all, but was wandering off into a eulogy of Hitler, claiming that the Nazis were not hostile to the negroes.

Mrs. Gordon in her speech made no reference to the Germans, but she did say, "On December 7 one billion + lack people, our colored people, struck for freedom". She then went on to praise Marcus Garvey, a negro demagogue who shortly after the last war won a considerable following for a 'Back to Africa' colonization project.

"Our source attempted to take notes at the meeting but was prevented from doing so by a guard stationed nearby.

"Our source comments that those who attended the meeting appeared to be generally of an ignorant and backward type who would not then be defending and supporting Hitler unless they were paid to do so. Considerably more stress was placed upon the benevolence of the Germans than on ties with Japan, which is an unusual procedure."

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Kosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. Chicago, Illinois

- 3 -

There are being transmitted herewith two photostatic copies of a report dated June 25, 1942, entitled, "Ethiopian Peace Movement" received by the Bureau from the Military Intelligence Service, Washington, D. C.

It is desired that immediate steps be taken to determine the leaders of this organization, source of income and that confidential informants be developed in order that the Bureau will have first-hand information of what transpires at the meetings. It is desired that the confidential informants be instructed to make notes and that these notes be retained by the Chicago Field Office for evidentiary purposes at a later date in the event prosecution is authorized. Efforts should also be made to determine if this organization maintains any records, especially a membership list, in order that consideration may be given to obtain these records.

From the information available this organization appears to be very active among the negroes in the vicinity of Chicago, and because of the widespread activity of Axis propagandists among the negroes in this country this investigation should be accorded preferred investigative attention and reports should be submitted at least every thirty days.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosures

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FILE NO. 100-8932

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/10/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/24-29-31/ 8/1-8/42	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	JTB:MAH	
TITLE <i>Ethiopian Peace Movement to Ethiopia, also known as INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE WITH FOR LEAD , with alias MADAM GORDON; VILMOS KALMAN; JAMES MCGOWAN, with alias J. MCGOWAN;</i>	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J Sedition				
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>Subject MADAM GORDON, president-general of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, arrested on complaint filed before United States Commissioner Chicago August 2, 1941, charged with counseling negro registrants to evade Selective Service Act, and dismissed on motion of United States Attorney, Chicago, August 29, 1941, after promising that she would no longer interfere with the Selective Service Act. Informants advise subject at sub- sequent meetings failed to advise members to comply with Selective Service Act but on the contrary advocated unity among the negroes to combat the whitemen, cooperate with the Japanese, and other allegedly seditious statements. Reports of informants covering meetings of subject organiz- ation from May to August, 1942, reflect that subject advocates cooperation between the negroes and the Japanese, and stated that the bombing of Pearl Harbor was vengeance for the injustice of the white man towards the colored races. Informants state that Japanese or Filipinos have been seen in attend- ence at subject's meetings, Sunday evenings, at the Boulevard Hall, 47th Street and South Park Way, Chicago, Illinois.</i> <i>8/6/42 7-2-96 SPC-ORIGIN</i>	b6 b7C				
REFERENCE: <i>Report of Special Agent [Redacted] made at Chicago, Illinois, August 11, 1941, Chicago File No. 25-1999. Report of Special Agent [Redacted] made at Chicago, October 1, 1941, Chicago File No. 25-1999. Report</i>	P. <i>3500</i>				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>H. Johnson</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>9 R. S.</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <i>100-12440-4</i>			RECORDED & INDEXED <i>[Large black mark]</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <i>5 - Bureau 1 - U.S. Attorney, Chicago 3 - Chicago</i>		<i>RECEIVED 8 AUG 16 1942</i>			

of Special Agent [redacted] made at Chicago,  
Illinois, Chicago File No. 25-1999.

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

The following investigation is predicated upon information contained in reference reports, a summary of which is hereinafter set out.

Information obtained from the members of Chicago Local Draft Board No. 5, 5120 South Park Way, Chicago, Illinois, reflects that subject MADAM GORDON was called before the Local Board on July 30, 1941, in connection with a violation of the Selective Service Act by one [redacted] of subject organization, subsequently convicted for violating the Selective Service Act of 1940, and the subject of a Selective Service case in the Chicago Office.

At this time MADAM GORDON stated in the presence of the members of Local Draft Board No. 5 that, "If I was able to contact all of the registrants previous to registration day, I would advise them not to register for the draft but since it was to late for that course of action, I have instructed members of my organization to refuse to fill out their questionnaires, or having completed their questionnaires, to file a Conscientious Objector Form." The members of the Draft Board further advised that MADAM GORDON boasted that she had succeeded in convincing a number of men in her organization to refuse to fill out their questionnaires and that she has given assistance to about thirty men in connection with filling out Conscientious Objector Forms. MADAM GORDON further stated to the members of the Board that she would rather see "my four million members die together than submit to military training."

A signed statement from [redacted] set out in reference report dated August 11, 1941, reflects that MADAM GORDON advised him, [redacted] not to fill out his Selective Service questionnaire. A complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner at Chicago on August 2, 1941, charging MADAM GORDON with a violation of the Selective Service Act of 1940 in that she counseled and instructed negro registrants in Chicago to evade the Selective Service Act by refusing to execute questionnaires and refusing to report for physical examinations. An indictment charging subject, MADAM GORDON, with the same acts was presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on August 21, 1941, and a No Bill was returned by the Grand Jury on August 27, 1941. Thereafter the case against MADAM GORDON was dismissed by the United States Commissioner on August 29, 1941, upon subject's assurance that there would be no further interference by her with the Selective Service Act and the further assurance that she would instruct members of her Ethiopian Peace Movement to comply with the Selective Service Act. Subject stated at this time that she would make an announcement to her members at the next meeting, advising them to comply with the Selective Service Act.

Reference report dated January 12, 1942, reflects that [redacted] attended the next meeting of MADAM GORDON'S organization on August 31, 1941, and that subject made no statement to the members to the effect that they must comply with the Selective Service regulations.

[redacted]  
has attended Sunday evening meetings of the Ethiopian Peace Movement at the Boulevard Hall, 366 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] He stated that these meetings were addressed by MADAM GORDON; her husband, MR. GORDON; one J. B. LOGAN, who appears to be the chairman or master of ceremonies at these meetings. He further advised that these meetings begin at approximately 7:00 P.M. and last until approximately 10:00 P.M. with two to three hundred negro men and women of all ages in attendance.

According to [redacted] the meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on May 31, 1942, was addressed by MADAM GORDON, MR. GORDON, and J. B. LOGAN. This informant stated that MR. LOGAN stressed the fact that the NAZI were not getting their fair share of land, economic goods, and racial rights. According to this informant MR. GORDON spoke from the platform and his speech was primarily a eulogy of HITLER showing that HITLER was not hostile to the negroes. According to this informant, MR. GORDON said that HITLER does not hate the negroes, he only pities them. MR. GORDON emphasized in his speech that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia is a business organization; that it is going to Africa to get land or wealth but no negroes will be permitted to build a church in Africa, and if any negro attempts it he will be run out and killed. MR. GORDON then stated according to the informant that the negroes in Africa will be shown by the Ethiopian Peace Movement how to build planes, tanks, submarines, and battleships with which they will fight all white people "like hell."

At instant meeting, MADAM GORDON, according to informant, stated that, "On December 7 one billion black people, or colored people, struck for freedom."

Informant [redacted] advised that at the meeting of subject organization on June 7, 1942, MADAM GORDON was not present but that her husband, MR. GORDON, gave a speech in which he stated that four million negroes have signed up to go back to Africa and that they would have gone if the war had not broken out in 1939. He stated that his wife, MADAM GORDON, had turned down two million dollars offered to her by Government Agents to quit organizing the negroes and that he and his wife have multimillionaires backing them with plenty of money. At this meeting no mention was made of the Japanese or the Nazi.

Informant [redacted] advised that on [redacted] the meeting was opened by MR. JONES, the chairman, who introduced MADAM GORDON. According to the informant MADAM GORDON stated that her organization is not Christian. Christianity is a white man's religion; that two thirds of the people on earth are Moslems; that all colored people who are not fools are Moslems; and that "we are Moslems." Informant advised that MADAM GORDON concluded her speech by saying, "Japanese have landed in the Aleutian Islands. The Aleutian Islands are a part of Alaska. Alaska is part of the United States. Now don't let these stool-pigeons go out of here and say I am for Japan. I am for Africa."

At a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on [redacted] informant [redacted] advised that MADAM GORDON made a speech in which she stated, "These are serious and important times. I just heard on my radio the announcement that one half the people of India have just joined Japan." Informant advised that this statement was greeted by thunderous applause by the audience and that MADAM GORDON went on to say, "Seattle has just been bombed." Again there was wild applause from the audience, according to the informant.

At this meeting [redacted] advised the writer that he saw two orientals who looked like Japanese; that they were handsomely dressed, and graciously received by the usually suspicious negro audience. [redacted] stated that MR. GORDON, MR. JONES, and J. B. LOGAN also spoke at this meeting.

At a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on June 28, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall, MADAM GORDON stated, according to the informant, that America and Great Britain got up a peace in which they agreed to sell the colored people out, but that HITLER broke up the plot by putting pressure on the Crimea, Libyan, and Caucasus fronts. MADAM GORDON also stated in her speech to an audience of approximately three hundred persons, that "It is impossible for America and Britain to win this war. Britain and America have killed one hundred million Africans, so God won't let them win. The people who now have Libya are going to hold it."

MADAM GORDON then said gleefully, according to the informant, that U-boats have sunk three hundred twenty nine ships on this side of the Atlantic and that the U-boats are glad to see the ships leave the shore loaded with wealth and goods. Informant advised that other speakers at this meeting were J. B. LOGAN, and four persons whose identity is unknown.

[redacted] at the Boulevard Hall a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement was addressed by J. B. LOGAN, according to informant [redacted]. LOGAN stated that negroes must stop killing themselves and kill more white people. Informant further advised that MADAM GORDON was not present at this meeting and that therefore the speakers and audience did not get very "steamed up."

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JCN:lem  
100-124410-4  
8-28-42

ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WENDELL BERGE

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON,  
with alias MADAY GORDON; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN,  
with alias J. B. LOGAN; JONES;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEMITION.

For your information and consideration there is being transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, in the above captioned matter.

I should appreciate being advised if the activities of the above captioned organization and individuals constitute a violation of any federal statute over which this Bureau has investigative jurisdiction.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen *COM* COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
Mr. Tracy *MALEO*  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey AUG 29 1942 P.M.  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/6/79 BY SP4-BSA/km  
7-2-96

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RECEIVED - ROOM 364  
FBI - CHICAGO  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

31 SEP 25 1942  
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July 22, 19

IN RE: ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT,  
3134 S. State St., Chicago.

102872

A letter is being circulated among the members of this Movement alleged to have been written to their leader, Mrs. Mittie Gordon, by Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi, in which he stated that he was very sorry to learn that she had been questioned by the Grand Jury and assured her that her Movement had his approval. The letter advised her to continue collecting negroes' signatures for her program and promised that he would present it to the Senate at the close of the war.

Presumably Senator Bilbo is the "white man from the South" referred to in the last paragraph of the two-page report dated June 19th and signatures of negroes are being collected by Mrs. Gordon for a negro state in the South and one in Liberia, referred to in the same paragraph, which reads as follows:

" . . . She spoke of having gone to Washington several years ago to get support for the establishment of a negro state in the South and one in Liberia and 'although one of our own race (Mitchell) was in Congress, it was a white man from the South who introduced a bill to get our demands before Congress -- a white man, mind you.'"

The other reports have previously been submitted on this organization, one dated May 27, 1942, and the other June 19, 1942.

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RE: "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA"

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We learn from a confidential source that on Sunday, May 31, a meeting was held at 366 East 47th Street, Chicago by a group of negroes who called themselves the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia". The general trend of the meeting was such as to indicate the spreading of pro-Nazi propaganda among at least small section of the negroes. Our source states that there were approximately 320 people in attendance.

The principal speakers at the meeting were J.B. LOGAN and a Mr. and Mrs. GORDON. Logan stressed the fact that the Nazis were not getting their fair share of land, economic goods and racial rights.

Gordon attempted to outline the purpose of the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia", which he referred to as a business organization. According to Gordon, the purpose of the movement was to obtain land and wealth in Africa. He made the statement that "the negroes in Africa would be shown by the Peace Movement how to build planes, tanks, submarines, battleships, with which they would fight the white people like Hell". Gordon also purported to read an article by J.A. ROGERS in the Pittsburgh "Courier". The reading was very slow and halting, and our source noted that actually Gordon was not following the text of the article at all, but was wandering off into a eulogy of HITLER, claiming that the Nazis were not hostile to the negroes.

Mrs. Gordon in her speech made no reference to the Germans, but she did say, "On December 7 one billion black people, our coloured people, struck for freedom". She then went on to praise Marcus GARVEY, a negro demagogue who shortly after the last war won a considerable following for a "Back to Africa" colonization project.

Our source attempted to take notes at the meeting but was prevented from doing so by a guard stationed nearby.

Our source comments that those who attended the meeting appeared to generally of an ignorant and backward type who would not thus be defending supporting Hitler unless they were paid to do so. Considerably more stress placed upon the benevolence of the Germans than on tie with Japan, which is unusual procedure.

Section 1:TWH:fmp



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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At a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on July 19, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall, MADAM GORDON spoke to approximately two hundred fifty negroes and stated, "We are going back to Africa. Our president is BARCLAY (president of Liberia), not President ROOSEVELT. The Allies don't have to win the war. In fact the Allies may lose the war. Germany and Japan may win." These statements, according to informant [redacted] were followed by applause from the audience.

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At a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on July 26, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall, MADAM GORDON addressed approximately three hundred twenty five negroes. According to informant [redacted] MADAM GORDON acted as chairman of the meeting and spoke only occasionally in introducing other speakers, names unknown, all of whom emphasized the desire of the negroes to return to Africa.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity has been previously furnished to the Bureau, but who will be made available as a witness in instant case, advised Special Agent [redacted] on June 4, 1942, that he had attended a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on May 31, 1942, which meeting was held at the Boulevard Hall and began at 8:00 P.M. He advised that MRS. GORDON spoke for approximately ten minutes and the essence of her talk was that the black race should be transferred back to Liberia. She indicated in her speech that according to history, civilization was due for a change and the time was now ripe for the black people to come into power. She told those present that the white man is fast losing prestige and that the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese is definite proof of this. MRS. GORDON advised that a few years ago MARCUS GARVEY, the noted negro leader, had purchased two ships with which he was going to take the colored people back to their native land, but that some Government man had blown these ships up. MRS. GORDON indicated that the Japanese by using a billion Asiatics would definitely win this present war and that the colored people are being redeemed by the attack that Japan made on this country. She urged the colored people to unite so that they could go to the Government and ask them to send the negroes back to their native land. She indicated that the negro population was being held in economic slavery and that they were being mistreated by the white man. There were approximately two hundred fifty in attendance at the meeting and the subject's speech was accepted by the audience with great enthusiasm.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity has been previously furnished to the Bureau, advised that a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement was held on June 14, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall and that there was an admission charge of ten cents. MR. JONES, business manager of the organization, at the Chicago headquarters, 3134 South State Street, presided over the meeting. There were approximately one hundred persons present, fifteen to twenty of whom were women. There were three guards, boys in their early twenties, who patrolled the hall and if they observed persons in the audience

talking together, they blew a whistle to restore quiet. MADAM GORDON allegedly read from newspapers on the present developments in Asia, Africa, and India, and quoted GANDHI as saying, "The British will have to get out of India or we will throw them out." MRS. GORDON opened her speech by remarking, "There are many things that I would like to say but those things cannot be said in an open meeting." She indicated that the organization would not take any strange negro men into its inner circle for the duration, and she stated that she did not trust negro preachers, lawyers, or politicians. She stressed the point that the Ethiopian Peace Movement is in no way related to the old MARCUS GARVEY movement and that the Ethiopian Peace Movement was organized to free all dark races from the rule of the "white rats." She stated that the religion of the organization is Moslem, and while they have no direct connections with Japan, contact is maintained through "Mesba." She further stated that she had just previously heard a news flash over radio station WBBM, Chicago, that the Japanese had attacked Alaska and predicted that it would be only a matter of days until the Japanese would be in Chicago, "and we know what we will have to do." She spoke also of the Federal Grand Jury before whom she had appeared and stated they asked her where the money for the organization came from, and she told those present that she did not inform the Grand Jury of this fact, but she threatened that if there should be any attempt made to raid any of their headquarters or an effort made by the Government to break up the movement, "We will set this damn city afire."

[redacted] further advised that [redacted] meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement was held on [redacted]. He observed [redacted] in attendance and identified [redacted] being one of those in attendance. He further advised that an automobile drove up to the hall at 8:45 P.M. bearing 1942 license [redacted] which was found to have been issued to [redacted]. Leads are being set out to verify this information. [redacted] subsequently advised that the individual named [redacted] has made claims that the Japanese are circulating money freely among the negroes to win their sympathy in the war.

[redacted] was interviewed on August 7, 1942. She furnished the following signed statement concerning the Ethiopian Peace Movement.

"Chicago, Illinois.  
August 7, 1942  
[redacted]

[redacted]  
make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] knowing him to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and knowing that this statement may be used in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in order to obtain this statement.

"On August 2, 1942 at 7 P.M. I attended a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia at the Boulevard Hall, 47th and South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. This meeting was addressed by MADAM GORDON and there were approximately two hundred colored people present. At this meeting Madam Gordon said she would not go into any business just then as she was overcome by the attendance on her birthday. She would only give them in brief how she felt about that day, August second, 1942, and how she felt that same day previous, 1941, because she was in jail, framed by the ministers and other stooges of the FBI; that she was deprived of her liberty and enjoyment of her birthday. She said she thanked God that this day brought about a difference because unjustice cannot win; that she was so persecuted, but that see what the Japanese did to this country, for unjustly treating people that is innocent of any violence. She only wanted to ask for the legal rights of her people. She said: "See what unjustice will bring to you. Pearl Harbor (and some other place she named) had its destruction." She said she knew that God Allah will help the innocent people; that Allah, God, will revenge all. She said "There is only some people that knows God by his right name. His name is Allah. I am so glad that I have stood and saw my enemy punished, as we shall be free. Allah will make us free". She said that when Pearl Harbor was bombed revenge was wreaked upon her enemies. She said that FBI head man had to tell her that she had done no wrong; that it was a frame, and that she had done nothing wrong, and that revenge wreaked on them made her know that it was true; that she had done nothing wrong.

"At this meeting a man by the name of JONES was master of ceremonies. He introduced Madam Gordon. He pretended to read from some letter of some high executive asking them to continue their drive to free the negroes because now is the time for the negro to act. If he waits until after the war he will be back in slavery again, but if he acted wisely he will free himself now; to keep pushing in the direction that he is pushing, and he will be free, and it won't be very long.

"At this meeting there were eight Sergeants at Arms who policed the audience and walked up and down the aisles and glowered at anyone who seemed to be a stranger. [redacted]

[redacted] but who is a regular member of the organization, they did not pay very much attention to me. On the way out of the meeting I put a dime in a basket at the door for a membership card, which I have turned over to [redacted]. I noticed that this card had on it the sign of the Moslem flag, a star and crescent, which is the same sign that I saw on the flag in the Moslem Temple at 104 East 51st Street. At this meeting there were at least twenty or more people on the platform, including Madam Gordon and Jones. Among these was Mr. Gordon, and a number of representatives, or at least they were introduced as such, from various branches and chapters of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in the United States.

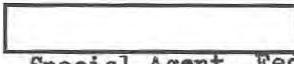
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There were several other speakers at this meeting besides Madam Gordon and Jones. I do not know the names of these individuals. One of these speakers however was an elderly man claiming to have come from Liberia, Africa, whose name was ROBINSON. He said that he would not marry until Africa, were free and he were permitted to return home. He would not live with or have a wife in America because the white man ruled the women. He said he would have to do what the white man said. He said: "If your woman would displease you or she felt like carrying you to the courts of the white man of America, then the white man would tell your woman what to do to you and how she should treat you and what she should do for you". He was around fifty years old and he had never married, and he could not afford for the American white man to tell his woman how to treat him. He said he could take it from the brown man and the black man but not from the white man.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and one other page, and everything in it is true and correct. I have signed each of the two pages.

(Signed) 

Witness 

Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U.S. Department of Justice."

The signed statement obtained from  will be retained in the file of the Chicago Field Division, together with the reports of informant  made immediately after he attended instant meetings above reported.

Confidential Source of Information  advised that 

 P E N D I N G

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION:

At Chicago, Illinois, will maintain contact with Confidential Informants to develop further information concerning the activities of subject organization.

Will conduct an investigation of --- [redacted] reportedly a [redacted] who attended [redacted] meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on [redacted] to develop his activities and associates, it being noted that [redacted] claimed Japanese were circulating money freely among the negroes to win their sympathy.

Will conduct a similar investigation to determine the activities and associates of [redacted]  
[redacted] owner of the automobile bearing Illinois license 1942, [redacted]

Will conduct additional investigation to ascertain the identity of --- JONES and J. B. LOGAN for the purpose of obtaining home addresses and activities, it being noted that these individuals are officers of subject organization.

Will present the facts in instant case to the United States Attorney for his opinion relative to prosecution of the above named subjects.

P E N D I N G

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Origin: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

File No. 100-8932

Made at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	Date made 9/16/42	Period 8/10, 13, 17, 24, 8/31, 9/1, 3- 9/12/42	Report made by [redacted] RWA:shg
<b>Title:</b> <u>CHANGED:</u> THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MOTTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, with alias J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan; JONES.		Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION	

Synopsis of Facts: Background information secured reflects Madam M.M.L. GORDON, organized subject group 12/7/32 with 13 other negroes, some of whom are still active in the organization. The Constitution advocates "One God - One Country - One People", meaning Allah as God and Africa as the country. On August 30 Mrs. GORDON announced a Japanese victory in the Pacific following which there was great applause. She stated, "the greater the Japanese victories, the less number of victims there will be in the United States! All speakers continue to revile the white race and urge the return of members to Africa. Informants report that leaders urge indirectly non-compliance with Selective Service. Additional background information and results of mail cover reported.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Chicago,  
dated August 10, 1942.474  
ENCLO. 3

Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in these spaces	
5 - Bureau (Excl) 2 - Jackson 2 - Indianapolis 2 - Grand Rapids 2 - New Orleans 2 - Springfield 2 - St. Louis 2 - Miami 2 - Atlanta	100-124410-871 3 SEP 19 1942	

COPIES ISSUED 1-8-42 RSH

DETAILS : AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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The title of this case is being changed to set forth the additional alias of D. J. Logan as obtained in the course of the investigation.

Subject organization has been meeting at the Boulevard Hall, 366 East 47th Street on Sunday evenings from 8 P.M. until 10:30 P.M. Branch meetings are held during the week at the homes of individual members and at 3134 South State Street which is the headquarters of Madam M.M.L. GORDON, President General of subject organization.

[redacted] colored, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he attended a meeting of subject organization on August 2, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall. He advised that Mrs. GORDON was the principal speaker of this meeting and that her talk which lasted approximately thirty minutes was characterized with extreme fanaticism.

[redacted] stated he was unable to recall specific remarks made by Mrs. GORDON at this meeting and that he had made no notes of same but that he recalled she expressed anti-Semitic ideas during the course of her speech by blaming the Jews for the sorry conditions of the negroes, particularly making reference to the housing difficulties experienced by colored people. Mrs. GORDON also expressed a pro-Japanese sentiment during her speech following which remarks there was great applause from the audience. [redacted] advised that although he was unable to recall the exact pro-Japanese remarks made by her he stated at the time he had heard them he was quite shocked at the reception afforded these remarks by the audience. This reception indicated to him that the audience had previously been instructed in the sympathies of the group and the manner in which they should applaud statements made from the speaker's platform. Near the end of her speech Mrs. GORDON made an expression of loyalty to Liberia and stated that all negroes owe allegiance to the flag of Liberia. She stated, "The Liberian flag is our flag" and continued with the remark.

"No negro owes allegiance to any flag but the Liberian Flag." [redacted] stated there was no reference to the armed forces of this country by Mrs. GORDON that he could recall nor was there a direct reference to the Japanese race. Following this speech by Mrs. GORDON a young, tall, good looking negro was introduced as a singer. The accompanist for the singer, however, had not made an appearance at the meeting, therefore this individual instead of singing made a short speech which he stated that he was not going to fight for the country and none of the members of his own particular group would fight or participate in the war effort. The group to which this singer belonged was not known by [redacted] but he advanced the opinion that it pertained to a choral society. This speech by the unknown singer was met with great applause in the audience, however those on the speakers' stand seemed to be quite upset by the boldness with which this speech was delivered.

Confidential Informant [redacted] who will be available as a witness in instant case if the testimony is deemed essential, advised that he had attended a meeting of subject organization on August 9, 1942, and that there were 17

speakers on the platform among whom were Madam GORDON, her husband WILLIAM GORDON and an individual by the name of ROBINSON. ROBINSON stated "that the white man's end had come to this planet and the white man had finally come to the end of his rope. The white man has tricked the negro into many things but now his time is up." This individual continued to speak for sometime, expressing extreme hate to the white race and his desires that the negroes become a close-knit nationalistic group. At this meeting Madam GORDON also spoke during the majority of which time she urged the negroes to work for their the return to Liberia. At this meeting the informant advises that there were no direct pro-Japanese statements made, that the crowd was unusually small, and that the meeting broke up earlier than usual.

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Confidential Informant [redacted] attended the meeting of subject organization on [redacted] according to the informant the principal speaker of this meeting was WILLIAM GORDON, husband of subject Madam M.M.L. GORDON. Mr. GORDON spoke for about a half hour, violently attacking the white race and stated that he would tell the same things to President Roosevelt or anyone else the same things that he was telling the audience because they were true. Mr. GORDON told the group that a Government man had come to his house six times and offered to pay his wife \$2,000,000 to keep her from advocating the return of the colored people to Africa. He stated this offer was refused every time and would continue to be refused. He stated that his wife went to Kingsbury, Jamacia, in 1939 and negotiated a treaty between Liberia, America and Japan and stated that the manner in which this treaty was consummated was by an inter-marriage of a Japanese with a Liberian. He stated that his wife returned to the United States with all the information and has been carrying on since that time with the aid of Liberia, Africa, and all asiatics. Mr. Gordon stated he took up the cause in this country and negotiated the marriage of Japanese and colored woman in Chicago for the purpose of bringing about a tie between these two groups and promoting a kindred feeling between all the darker races for the purpose of uplifting and freeing Liberia, Africa and all asiatics. Mr. GORDON stated he gave the money to the Japanese out of his own pocket for the marriage and that the minister who performed that marriage was a Rev. PHILLIPS who has since died. Mr. GORDON announced the Japanese he aided is now in this country carrying on the cause and there are many Japanese who are married to colored people. At this announcement the audience responded with great enthusiasm. [redacted] further stated that a [redacted] made a report at this meeting indicating he had [redacted] of subject organization in Gary, Indiana for the past six days and he is going back to Gary to continue organizing the group there.

[redacted] advised that he attended a meeting of subject organization held August 23, 1942, at the Boulevard Hall. At this meeting there were approximately 250 persons in attendance. The audience was split about even with men and women. He advised that the first speaker was J. B. LOGAN, Madam GORDON not being present at this meeting.

[redacted] advises that Mr. LOGAN claims to be an African and Liberian and that he spoke for a considerable period of time with a fluent command of English. LOGAN's speech concerned primarily the express purpose of subject organization who advocate the return of negroes to Liberia and Africa. He stated the negroes must go back to Africa where they have a large, verdant country and that there is a much greater opportunity for them there than in the United States. LOGAN introduced the chief speaker as Mr. BRANCH. [redacted] advised that BRANCH was a very violent and vicious character who stated that all negroes were on the spot and should be ready for bloodshed. BRANCH emphasized and reiterated that all white people were alike whether they came from Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, or from the South. He further stated that when the white people patted negroes on the shoulder or back that they nevertheless regarded him as still a common negro and like a snake poised to strike him. After the speech by Mr. BRANCH, [redacted] advised there was an announcement of various local meetings to be held at the homes of various members and a short financial report was read indicating that the group had received \$18 from a local group.

[redacted] was interviewed. [redacted] advised that he attended with [redacted] a meeting held on August 23, 1942, and that the principal speaker as stated was Mr. BRANCH. BRANCH, after outlining the objective of subject organization to be the return of all members to Africa, stated that the leaders wanted no connection between negroes and white people, Caucasian, or Anglo Saxons and that this statement was met with great applause. He further stated that "we are going back to Africa if every drop of blood has to be spilled to do it." [redacted] advised there were short speeches by the other speakers present during which time education for the negroes was very bitterly attacked and some of them stated that they should wait to get to Africa before sending their children to school because American education poisons the children's minds.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he attended the meeting held on August 23, 1942, and furnished information substantiating the statements made above. He further reported that one of the speakers, a Mr. STEWART, told the audience that "the white man is a devil and I will tell all of them I see that every time. The only good white man is a dead one. I am not a father and proud of it because I would kill my children before I would let them go to a white man's school."

[redacted] advised that he attended a meeting of subject organization on August 30, 1942 at the Boulevard Hall. He advised that immediately upon leaving the meeting hall he had prepared a report from his notes. He furnished the [redacted] to the writer and it will be retained in the exhibit file in instant case where it will be available for prosecution. He advised that Mrs. GORDON was the principal speaker and that she talked from 9:15 P.M. to 9:50 P.M. According to [redacted] the subject of her talk was, "These are important times, and the colored people must go back to Africa if

"they leave a trail of blood from here to the continent. We must disregard negro preachers and negro teachers. We must especially steer clear of educated people, I spell it N-E-G-G-E-R. I am calling him just the way I feel. The Christian religion is a religion of slavery. We are Moslems. These negro preachers tell you you are going to have milk and honey after you die, you are going to get your food and drink in the sky. Imagine somebody dying and his body and soul being carried 93,000,000 miles the other side of the sun." She further remarked that she did not want a white person in the confines of Africa and that there was a plenty of food and natural resources for all of her members there.

[redacted] advised that he had attended with [redacted] the meeting held on August 30 and that he also recalled the statements made by her and added that Mrs. GORDON announced a Japanese victory in the pacific which was met with great applause. She then stated, "The greater the Japanese victories the less victims there will be in the United States.

[redacted] advised that BRANCH, who followed Mrs. GORDON on the stand, announced he had heard there were radical meetings held in Washington Park. He announced that he was going to hold a meeting in Washington Park where he would "have plenty to say". BRANCH further attacked the white race.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he attended the meeting held on August 30, 1942 and substantiated the remarks set forth above. He further advised that one [redacted] JONES, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, made a short speech and that during the course of this speech he advised he was very happy to hear the broadcast about the war in the Solomon Islands because he knew the white men would not last much longer because they were fighting in muck and water up to their waists. He further stated he knew the winning side would be the darker races and that the American soldiers could not stand up under what was being issued to them without food, guns and ammunition. He further remarked the American people are trying to keep it a secret the American soldiers do not have supplies and made the remark the enemy is destroying the American ships and any remarks made the Americans were destroying enemy ships were false. Informant advised after the meeting he had a conversation with one of the individuals who acted as guard and usher. This individual told him "don't be afraid to tell anyone you are a member of this organization because we are on the side of the Japanese and Haile Selassie." This individual told the informant to spread it around that they had signed up with the Japanese.

[redacted] advised he attended the meeting of subject organization held on September 6, 1942, and that immediately following the meeting he had made up his notes which he furnished the writer. He advised that Mrs. GORDON was not present and that the principal speaker was her husband, WILLIAM GORDON. The substance of his speech concerns the return of negroes to Liberia and as soon as they had gotten back to Africa they would adopt a set of laws to get

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the negroes to their original color. He said he would not let a light-complexioned boy go with any but a real black girl and vice versa and that in this way in time all the members would return to the true black color. At the closing of the meeting [redacted] advised that as is usually the custom all persons present rise and face to the East for the short prayer which is offered to Allah.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that he had attended this meeting and substantiated the above as set forth in the report of [redacted]. In addition the informant reported that [redacted] JONES made a short speech in which he urged the members to be ready to fight when the time came for them to be called on. Further, JONES stated that instead of going to fight for the country and the white men they could stay here in America and fight for themselves. JONES also gave the crowd a talk on Allah and their religion, urging them to have nothing to do with the white men's churches.

[redacted] was also in attendance at this meeting and corroborated the above statements.

[redacted] advised that she attended the meeting of subject organization held on September 6, 1942. [redacted]  
[redacted] advised that she arrived at the Boulevard Hall at approximately 7 P.M. and that she was met at the door by two ushers who took from her a dime before allowing her to go into the Hall. She advised there were six guards and ushers who kept order in the hall and at the meeting sold a constitution of the group for 25¢. [redacted] advised that she bought a copy and furnished it to the writer. Photostatic copies of the constitution have been prepared and are being forwarded to the Bureau as enclosures with this report. She substantiated the statements made by the other individuals as set forth above who attended this meeting. In addition she advised that BRANCH, who was introduced by Chairman JONES as being President of Local #6, spoke for approximately twenty minutes and that the substance of his speech was as follows: "Go back to Africa to be free. I want all my children to be free." Following the remarks made by Mr. BRANCH, Chairman JONES then introduced one ELLIS as a representative and citizen of Liberia. ELLIS spoke for approximately forty minutes. The substance of his remarks are set forth as follows: "It has been reported to me that six colored men who stated that they were Africans have been arrested as would be saboteurs. Those men are not saboteurs but this is an indication that you must be very careful of your speech. You must be careful to whom you speak, where you speak and what you say because we might very easily get in trouble." He further told the audience that Mrs. GORDON once told him America is not our country because we can't do here what we want to do. We are only guests in the country. He then went on to say, "You see what you are up against. You aren't free and you won't be free as long as you are in America. There is no freedom for you here." Mr. ELLIS announced then that Madam GORDON was in Detroit and that she would be back for the next meeting.

Following the speech made by ELLIS, D.J. LOGAN took the stand and made a short speech about a draft evader who allegedly belongs to a Moorish group. Mr. LOGAN stated that this fellow had refused to report for induction because of his religion. Following this remark the audience applauded wildly which gave [redacted] the impression that he was indirectly telling the audience to avoid Army service. At the end of his speech a silent prayer was offered, everyone facing to the East.

As will be noted in the reference report [redacted] has been attending meetings of subject organization during the last four months. He advised that [redacted]

[redacted] attended five or six of these meetings with him. [redacted]  
[redacted] was interviewed at which time he advised that he was unable to recall the specific dates of the meetings he attended or specific statements made at these meetings. He advised, however, that he was impressed by the fanaticism expressed by Mrs. GORDON and the other speakers. He advised that he was present at the meeting at which it was announced by Mrs. GORDON that the Japanese had landed in the Aleutian Islands and that she then went on to say, "I have just heard the Japanese have bombed Seattle." At these remarks the audience responded in wild applause and according to [redacted] broke down the house.  
At other meetings he advises that speakers whose names he did not recall stated that there was nothing worth fighting for in America and that the negroes should not participate in the war effort. He advises although he is unable to recall the speakers he is positive that there were made in the presence of Mrs. GORDON. [redacted] stated that at the meeting at which Mrs. GORDON announced that the Japanese had bombed Seattle there were two Japanese or Filipinos in the audience and that when she finished her announcement they immediately arose and left the meeting. [redacted] stated that in his opinion subject organization has been thoroughly propagandized to a sympathy of the darker races and had been brought to the point that they have no desire to participate in any defense work or the war effort. He advised Mrs. GORDON is very careful in her remarks and that he is impressed more by what she doesn't say than by what she does say. [redacted] stated that much of what she says is in an indirect way calculated to leave the impression what she desires without making the specific statement direct. [redacted] stated that Mrs. GORDON though an uneducated person is possessed of leadership and has a good control of mob psychology.

As indicated above [redacted] attended a meeting of subject organization on September 6, 1942, and while at this meeting ushers passed through the audience selling green booklets marked with the title, "Constitution of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia." Mr. JONES, the chairman, announced from the stand that the constitution was being sold and urged the audience to purchase them. [redacted] bought one for 25¢ and voluntarily gave this to the writer.

A brief review of the Constitution of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia reflects that there is a picture on the cover of the Sphinx and a statement, "One God - One Country - One People," under this statement is a crescent and a star. It is noted that this same symbol appears on membership cards and literature of Moslem and Moorish groups. On Page 2 of the Constitution there is a Preamble which is set forth as follows:

"The Peace Movement of Ethiopia is a friendly, social, charitable, expansive society. And the members pledge their loyal support to sustain its righteous efforts. Our motto is, ONE GOD, ONE COUNTRY, ONE PEOPLE. Our aim is to return to our motherland, to our true name, to our own language and to our true religion. Therefore, let Africa be free for the Africans, those at home and those abroad. We believe in the National-Hood of all Races, and the right of all national movements. We believe in the five (5) principles, Truth, Love, Unity, Peace, and Justice to all men, and the emigrating of a slave people to their own support. Being wholly devoted unto my God, my race, and my country, AFRICA!"

On Page 3 of the Constitution under the heading "Confraternity Among All Dark Races" the following are set forth as objectives:

"The object of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia is to establish and proclaim confraternity, peace and unity among all people of African descent.

To respect the legal rights of all races and governments.  
To retain our national rights as other races the world over.  
To work for the redemption of our native land Africa.  
To elect our own leaders.  
We do not oppose any form of true worship.  
We believe in an independent nation in Africa for Blacks.  
We believe in the slogan "AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS" at home and abroad.  
We freely coincide with Nationalistic principles laid down by the Hon. Marcus Garvey.  
We do not oppose any Nationalist Movement that stands for the betterment of its people.  
We believe in the GOD of our fore-fathers, the history, language and Islam Religion.  
We also accept the name ETHIOPIANS.  
We believe in the independence of all races and where there are two (2) races in a country, both seeking rulership in said government, that the majority race should see that the minority race be dealt with fairly and with consideration."

This booklet bears the notation that it was printed by the Johnson Press, 1941. The constitution set forth the organization of subject group and it is set forth as follows:

The group is headed by the Executive Staff of which the following are the executive officers: Mrs. M.M.L. GORDON, Executive President  
Mrs. SELMA BROWN, Second Assistant to the Executive Pres.  
Mr. EDMUND HOLLIDAY, Executive Secretary  
Mr. J.E. JOHNSON, Executive Treasurer  
Mrs. C. J. ALLEN, National Organizer  
Mr. D. J. LOGAN, Executive Chaplain

Meeting with the above executive officers are the members of the Executive Council of whom the following are set forth:

Mrs. M.M. L.GORDON,  
Mrs. SELMA BROWN  
Mr. E. HOLLIDAY  
Mrs. C. J. ALLEN  
Mr. D. J. LOGAN  
Mr. JAMES GOODETT  
Mr. JOSEPH BARNER  
ONETICA JACKSON  
LJ HAGNESS  
G.E. JACKSON  
J.E. HART

The Executive Council and the Executive Staff comprise the headquarters group of subject organization. According to the Constitution the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was founded December 7, 1932 at a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. GORDON, 3454 South State Street by the following persons:

Mr. E. NICHOLS  
Mr. SAILSURY  
HANDIE McQUEEN  
Mr. WALTER COLEMAN  
Mrs. SELMA BROWN  
Mrs. CLARA KRAMER  
Mrs. C. Q. HOWARD  
Dr. T. O. MOLEY  
Mr. J. SMITH

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It should be noted here that according to information received from Confidential Informant [redacted] the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World was founded on December 7, 1932, the same date as that of subject organization. For the information of the St. Louis Field Division, the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at New York, August 12, 1942, in the case entitled "Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc., et al, Internal Security - J, Selective Service, Espionage - J," on Page 7 in the signed statement obtained from [redacted] active in the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, the following is set forth:

"We next organized in the City of Chicago, where we obtained a membership of approximately 20,000. Meetings were held at the Odd Fellows Hall, 3333 South State Street. The officers I remember there are one Mrs. GORDON and a man named ALONZO". It is known that Madam GORDON has been in St. Louis, Missouri, and in the past was at Springfield, Illinois, during the race riots of 1921. One of her sons was killed in a race riot at Springfield.

At a meeting held on February 24, 1933, Mrs. M.M.L. GORDON, the founder of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, was designated to be the Executive President permanently. Confidential Source of Information [redacted] advised that Mrs. GORDON said there were 50 chapters of subject group throughout the United States located in Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania. Confidential Source of Information [redacted] further advised there were five locals in Chicago and that the following were the officers of these locals:

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Confidential Source of Information [ ] further advised that Mrs. GORDON had stated her organization collected and required no dues and they accepted no contribution except for rent and incidental expenses. Informant further advised that subject organization had no bank account. Confidential Source of Information [ ] advised that each local was responsible for its own finances and that they turned a share of the money so collected over to the headquarters group, headed by Mrs. GORDON. This money was turned over without an accounting given it by Mrs. GORDON. Confidential Source of Information [ ] further advises that Madam GORDON was born August 2, 1889, Webster Parish, Louisiana.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [ ]

[ ] called at the office on August 27, 1942, and advised that she had obtained the address of MADAM GORDON, which she said is at 44th and State Streets, Third Floor, west side of State Street, over the Recreation Pool Parlor. [ ] further advised that she had attempted to attend a meeting held by MADAM GORDON at 3144 South State Street on August 26, 1942. She said that the announcement of this meeting had been made at a meeting held August 23, 1942, in which a request for all the old members to attend the meeting of August 26, 1942, was made. [ ] proceeded to the meeting place at 6:30 P.M. and upon arriving there learned that all women were being excluded from the meeting. She stated that she was forced to leave the meeting place, but while there and before the meeting had started she recognized a man whom she said belonged to a movement at Washington Park. This man was known to [ ]. She stated that this man was one of the persons who had been urging negroes to rebellion. [ ] said that she had talked to a [ ] residence and first name unknown to her, outside of the meeting place. The conversation only lasted a few minutes, according to informant, but during that conversation [ ] said she was advised by [ ] was urging the members of MADAM GORDON'S movement to be ready for the day when they would have a chance to rise in rebellion. [ ] was also recognized by [ ] as being present at a meeting held at Bacon's Casino on 47th Street a short time ago in which meeting she stated pro-Japanese talks were made. After he conversation with [ ] said she left the meeting place because she felt that it would be useless to stay any longer since she could not gain admittance.

Court records made available to reporting agent by ~~deputy~~ clerk in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chicago, Illinois, and which bore the number 37S1961, captioned Ethiopian Peace Movement, disclosed the following information.

An accounting action was brought against MADAM MITTIE L. GORDON and the Ethiopian Peace Movement by several former members of the original movement concerning the money which had been collected by MADAM GORDON for the purpose of sending delegates to Liberia and Ethiopia.

"Inasmuch as the investigation of this record was for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the account or source of funds of the Ethiopian Peace Movement, the names of the plaintiffs were not obtained, except as set out herein below as some of them testified.

The records reflected that the books of the organization were kept by a W.H.A. MERRILEATHER, acting secretary. The books of the organization were very complete and set out a long list of contributors, most of whom contributed very small amounts.

These records covered a period from 1932 to 1937. It was noted from the records, which were very voluminous, that MRS. GORDON testified that she kept all of the money in cash until the early part of 1937 at which time she purchased travellers checks from the American Express Company. This was done because some complaint had been made to the States Attorney of Cook County, Illinois, during the early part of 1937, and he had advised that the money should be either placed in the bank or some safe depository. It was revealed by the record that no other source of income existed other than the voluntary contributions made by the members of the organization.

The organization consisted of four branches, according to the records, the first being located at MADAM GORDON's address; the second at 1050 West 13th Street; the third at 1459 West 14th Street; the fourth at 1824 West Taylor, all of Chicago, Illinois. The records further reflected that during the course of the trial, which lasted for some time, the Peace Movement expended all of the money in the treasury for the purpose of sending delegates to Liberia.

In this connection it was noted that the President of Liberia had addressed a letter to MADAM GORDON, which was part of the transcript of evidence, Page 186, in which he advised that Liberia did not desire any men to be sent to the country but did desire that the women come.

The records reveal that WILLIAM C. SMITH, attorney for the plaintiffs in the action, set out in his brief that a MRS. VELMA DOBBINS had testified that MRS. GORDON made statements to the effect that the flag of the United States would never hang over her head. It was noted that in the transcript of evidence, Page 70, VELMA DOBBINS testified that she had heard MRS. GORDON say that the American flag would never hang over her head. The records also reflected that ETHEL WADDELL, in the transcript of evidence Page 27, testified that MRS. GORDON had said she would tear the American flag to shreds if it were ever hung in her meeting places. ETHEL WADDELL was one of the plaintiffs in this action.

It was also reflected by the record that branches of the organization existed in Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri. The Louisville Branch was under the leadership of MR. J. D. ROBINSON, address not given. The St. Louis branch was under the leadership of E. J. ALLEN, address not given.

"A decision was reached in the case by the Special Master in Chancery, who heard the issues, which was to the effect that the plaintiffs' cause of action could not be sustained due to the fact that MRS. GORDON and her followers were the original owners of the society Ethiopian Peace Movement. It was further recommended by the Special Master that a small sum of money collected by the plaintiffs in the action be turned over to Madam GORDON on the theory that they had collected the money by using the name of the organization. There was no record in this case reflecting whether or not the recommendations of the Special Master had been carried out. The last order was a motion for a rule against the plaintiffs to show cause why they should not pay the cost of the action and turn over to Madam GORDON the small sum of money adjudged to belong to her.

The record also contained a list of thousands of names which were attached to a petition requesting Government aid in returning negroes to their native Africa. The petition was addressed to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The record also contained numerous letters from various officials and State executives endorsing the movement of the return of the negroes to their native Africa. In addition to the voluntary contributions made by the members of the organization, which were mostly in amounts of ten cents and fifty cents, some small income was derived from the sale of buttons. The nature of the buttons was not disclosed by the records. The income received by the organization was allocated in two parts. The first part was used for current expenses, and the second part was accumulated for the purpose of paying the two delegates expenses to Liberia. It was noted from the records that the income of the organizations was barely sufficient to meet the cost of renting a meeting place and paying the expenses such as heat and light for the various meetings. The delegate fund was accumulated over a period of some five years until the amount was over \$1,000.00. This was the amount expended for the delegates expenses while the trial was in progress. This expenditure was upheld by the Special Master in Chancery.

The record of the organizations income as disclosed by this Court record only covered the period from its organization up until 1937. There was no mention of any bank account nor any depository other than the purchase of the American Express Company's travellers checks. A long list of the checks purchased is set out in the record and the numbers of each check copied into the record. No notations of these numbers were made because of the fact that the checks were in very small amounts and occupied a considerable part of the record."

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Special Agent [redacted] conducted the following investigation. The JONES and RATTNER REALTY COMPANY, 34 East 47th Street, advised that the Boulevard Hall located at 336 East 47th Street and used by subject organization as a meeting place on Sunday evenings was owned by them. He advised this building has been subleased for the past six months to one

[redacted] who maintains offices in the same building. The realty company advised that whatever rentals [redacted] [redacted] obtained for the rental of this building would not be reflected in their records. Therefore, a lead is being set forth to contact [redacted] to ascertain the persons responsible for the rental of the hall and the manner in which the payments are being made.

MADAM M.M.L. GORDON and her husband, WILLIAM GORDON, reside at 3441 South State Street. [redacted] of the W. H. McClellan and Sons Realty Company, 839 East 31st Street, advised Special Agent [redacted] that the property at 4451 S. State Street is leased by WILLIAM GORDON on the yearly basis, the lease expiring on August 1, 1943. [redacted] stated the monthly rent payments amounting to \$25 a month is paid promptly with a \$32.50 old age pension check received from the State of Illinois. [redacted] advised that on occasions Mrs. GORDON pays the rent. He further stated that she appeared to him to be a vicious type of individual and that he was aware of the fact that Mr. and Mrs. GORDON are affiliated with a Back to Africa movement with a meeting place at 3144 South State Street. [redacted] further advised that he rents the hall at 3144 S. State Street but that [redacted] actually rented this hall upon the recommendation of Mrs. GORDON to him. [redacted] stated that [redacted] that he resides at [redacted] and that [redacted] paid cash for the Hall at 3144 South State Street to the amount of \$25 per month.

A mail cover was placed on MADAM GORDON and WILLIAM GORDON on August 10, 1942, the results of which are set forth herewith:

<u>Letter or postcard</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Postmark</u>	<u>Sender &amp; Postmark</u>
Card	M.M.L.GORDON	4451 S. State St.	Poplarville, Miss. August 11, 1942	[redacted]
Letter	M.L. Gordon	4451 S. State St.	Crigler, Ark. August 11, 1942	[redacted]
Letter	Madam M.M.L. Gordon	4451 S. State St.	Center, Miss. August 13, 1942	[redacted]
Letter	Mrs. M.L. Gordon	4451 State St.	Minneapolis, Minn August 18, 1942	[redacted]

<u>Letter or Postcard</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Postmark</u>	<u>Sender &amp; Address</u>
Letter	Mrs. M.M.L.Gordon	4451 S. State St.	Lone, Miss. Aug. 19, 1942	
Letter	Mrs. M.M.L.Gordon	4451 S. State St.	Waynesboro, Miss. Aug. 22, 1942	
Letter	Mrs. <del>M.M.L.</del> Gordon	4451 S.State St.	Benton Harbor, Mich, 8/25/42	
Letter	Mrs. Maude M.Gordon	4451 S.State St.	Alexandria, La. 8/25/42	b6 b7C
Letter	Mme. M.M.L.Gordon	4451 S.State St.	White Cloud, Mich, 8/27/42	
Letter	Mrs. M.M.L.Gordon	4451 S.State St.-	Cairo, Ill 9/4/42	
Letter	Mr. Gordon	4451 S. State St.	Kokomo, Ind. 9/7/42	

The facts in instant case are being presented to Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM CONNOR in accordance with instructions received for his opinion as to the prosecution of the leaders of instant group. Mr. Connor stated he is taking the matter under advisement and has requested an opinion from the Department as to prosecutive possibilities, and authority to proceed.

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU:

Two photostatic copies of the Constitution of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

PENDING

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

b6  
b7C

TO ALL OFFICES

All offices receiving copies of this report will make a check of the indices and report all information available pertaining to the Ethiopian Peace Movement, also known as the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and subjects M.M.L. GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, J.B. LOGAN, alias D.B. Logan, alias David Logan. It should be noted that MADAM GORDON has stated that there are presently active chapters in the various field divisions receiving copies of this report.

THE JACKSON FIELD DIVISION

At Center, Mississippi, will ascertain the identity, activities and associates of the holder of [redacted] it being ascertained that this individual wrote to subject MADAM GORDON on August 13, 1942.

At Lone, Mississippi, will conduct a similar investigation of [redacted], it being noted that this individual wrote to Madam GORDON on August 19, 1942.

At Waynesboro, Mississippi, will conduct a similar investigation of [redacted] who wrote to the subject on August 22, 1942. It should be noted that MADAM GORDON has indicated that there were chapters of her organization in many southern states including Mississippi.

THE INDIANAPOLIS FIELD DIVISION

At East Chicago, Indiana, will conduct an investigation of the persons residing at [redacted] with post office, East Chicago, Illinois, it being noted that these individuals wrote to subject MADAM GORDON on August 24, 1942.

THE SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

At Cairo, Illinois, will conduct such investigation as is necessary to ascertain the identity and activities and associates of [redacted] This individual wrote to Madam Gordon on September 14, 1942.

THE GRAND RAPIDS FIELD DIVISION

At Benton Harbor, will conduct such investigation as is necessary to ascertain the identity, activities and associates of the box holder of [redacted] it being noted that a letter was addressed to Mrs. Gordon with a return address in care of [redacted] postmarked August 25, 1942.

[redacted] At White Cloud, Michigan, will conduct a similar investigation of it being noted that a letter was sent by this individual to Madam GORDON on August 27, 1942.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At Alexandria, will conduct such investigation as necessary to ascertain the identity, activities and associates of [redacted]. A letter was sent by this individual to Madam Gordon on August 25, 1942.

At Webster Parish, will endeavor to verify the birth record of subject MADAM GORDON who was born in Webster Parish, Louisiana, on August 2, 1889 and will furnish such background information concerning her as is available.

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, will maintain contact with confidential informant to develop further information concerning the activities of subject organization.

Will conduct an investigation of [redacted] reportedly a [redacted] who attended [redacted] meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on [redacted] to develop his activities and associates, it being noted that [redacted] claimed Japanese were circulating money freely among the negroes to win their sympathy.

Will conduct a similar investigation to determine the activities and associates of [redacted] owner of the automobile bearing Illinois license 1942 [redacted]

Will conduct similar investigation to determine the activities of J.B. LOGAN for the purpose of obtaining his home address and activities, it being noted that this individual is an officer of subject organization.

Will interview [redacted] who maintains offices at [redacted] Boulevard Hall which is the meeting place of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

Will obtain from [redacted] the name of the person who rents the hall and the method of payment for its use.

PENDING

on  
this ~~line~~  
envelope  
7-2-96 81 SP4-BJA/JM

ENCLOSURE

100-124410 - 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID  
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$500.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

on  
this  
envelope

7-2-96

SP4-BJA/km

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU

2 Photostatic Copies of  
Constitution of the Peace  
Movement of Ethiopia

Chgo File #100-8932

ENCLOSURE

100-124913-1

Mr. C. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. F. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. G. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. H. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. I. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. J. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. K. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. L. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. M. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. N. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. O. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. P. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Q. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. R. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. T. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. U. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. V. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. X. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Y. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Z. \_\_\_\_\_

THIS IS FBI WA 0711

FBI CGO 9/20/42 7 29 PM JMD

7-2-96

SP4-BJA/km

**DIRECTOR**

TONE. RE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, ET AL,  
INTERNAL SECURITY J., SEDITION

SUBJECTS MITTIE GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, SEON JONES, DAVID J. LOGAN APPREHENDED TODAY ON WARRANTS CHARGING SEDITION AND CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT SEDITION. SIGNED STATEMENT FROM WILLIAM GORDON IMPLICATES HIMSELF AND MITTIE GORDON. MITTIE GORDON HAS MADE DAMAGING ORAL STATEMENTS TO AGENTS BUT REFUSED TO SIGN STATEMENT. JONES AND LOGAN DENY ANY PART IN CONSPIRACY. AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO ISSUE PRESS RELEASE TOMORROW MORNING.

LEASE TOMORROW MORNING  
100-124410 9

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

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## INTRODUCTION

SEP 2 1981

FBI CHICAGO

SEPTEMBER 21, 1020 PM CWT

GCW

**DIRECTOR**

TONE. PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIPIA, AKA ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WA ETAL - INTERNAL SECURITY J. EDITION. SUBJECTS MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID J. LOGAN, AND SEAN JONES ARRAIGNED BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONER TODAY. ALL SUBJECTS PLEADED NOT GUILTY. BOND OF TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS SET FOR MITTIE GORDON, FIVE THOUSAND FOR OTHER THREE SUBJECTS. HEARING SET FOR OCTOBER 1EN.

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b7c

ND H PLS  
11-11-21 PM OK FBI WASH DC NM

7-2-86 SPU-B3A/TM  
RECORDED 100-124410-10

7-11-0 for  
the Director  
9/22/42  
JCN

970-2000

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1942

TELETYPE

7-3-96 SP4-B5A6M

FBI CHICAGO

SEPTEMBER 22, 1942

37 837 PM CWT

GCW

DIRECTOR

PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIPIA, AKA ██████████ ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT, MADAME MITTIE MAUD LEWA GORDON, WA ETAL - INTERNAL SECURITY J. - SEDITION STATEMENT TAKEN FROM MADAME GORDON WHICH SHE HAS REFUSED TO SIGN, BUT ACKNOWLEDGES AS TRUE, WHICH ADMITS THAT SINCE DECEMBER, NINETEEN FORTYONE, SHE HAS TOLD MEMERS THEY ARE NOT U. S. CITIZENS BUT ARE LIBERIAN CITIZENS AND OWE ALLEGIANCE ONLY TO THE FLAG OF LIBERIA, THAT PRESIDENT BARCLEY OF LIBERIA IS THEIR PRESIDENT AND NOT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. ADMITS MAKING ANNOUNCEMENT OF JAPANESE VICTORIES WHICH WAS MET WITH APPLAUSE FROM THE AUDIENCE. ADMITS ANNOUNCING ALLEGED ACTS OF BRUTALITY AGAINST NEGRO SOLDERS IN ARMY CAMPS. RELEASED FROM CUSTODY U. S. MARSHAL AFTER POSTING TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND. WILLIAM GORDON, SEON JONES, DAVID J. LOGAN STILL IN CUSTODY OF MARSHAL.

A AND H PLS  
9-43 PM OK FBI WASH DC PW

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b7c

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INDEXED  
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100-124410-11

6 SEP 26 1942

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109

109

memo for  
the Director  
9/23/42  
9/9/42  
311

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

September 23, 1942

JCN:klb

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: COLORED AMERICAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION,  
a.k.a. WASHINGTON PARK FORUM; ALLAH  
TEMPLE OF ISLAM, a.k.a. THE MOSLEM;  
PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, a.k.a.  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEDITION.

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b7C

In addition to the information contained in my memorandum to you dated September 22, 1942, in the above captioned matter, the following is submitted:

Allah Temple of Islam, also known as The Moslem:

[redacted] was taken into custody on September 22, 1942, by Bureau Agents at Chicago, Illinois.

Thirty-two remaining members of the Moslem group who were taken into custody September 20 and 21, 1942, were arraigned and pleaded guilty. A bond of \$5,000 was set for each member.

Peace Movement of Ethiopia, also known as Ethiopian Peace Movement:

Subject Mittie Maud Lena Gordon gave a [redacted] statement to Bureau Agents which she has refused to sign but acknowledges as true. This statement contains information to the effect that since December, 1941, she has told members of this organization they are not United States citizens but are Liberian citizens and owe allegiance only to the flag of Liberia, and that President Barclay of Liberia is their President and not President Roosevelt.

Subject Gordon admits making announcement of Japanese victories before members of this group and that such announcements were met with a great deal of applause from the audience. She also admits announcing alleged acts of brutality against negro soldiers in Army camps.

Subject Mittie Gordon was released from custody of the United States Marshal after posting a \$10,000 bond. William Gordon, her husband, Leon Jones, and David Logan are still in custody of the United States Marshal.

SEP 26 1942

I shall advise you of any future developments in this case.

Respectfully,

W.M.L.

D. M. Ladd  
D. M. Ladd

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Holloman  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Harbo  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Beahm  
Miss Gandy

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NY FILE NO. 100-35412 ASR

REPORT MADE AT  NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE  9/25/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE  9/25/42	REPORT MADE BY  [Redacted]
TITLE  <u>PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka Ethiopian Peace Movement;</u> <u>MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, wa, et al;</u>		CHARACTER OF CASE  <u>INTERNAL SECURITY - J</u> b6 <u>SEDITION</u> b7C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WALTER WINCHELL on his radio broadcasts during the months of May and June, 1942 did not make the statement "Seattle has just been bombed." However, in substance, he did state that GHANDI had taken sides with Japan in his action of passive resistance. Statements as made by WINCHELL set forth.

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Chicago to New York dated September 22, 1942.

DETAILS: In reference teletype Chicago advised that subject GORDON was alleged to have said on June 21, 1942 "I have just heard on my radio that MAHATMA GHANDI, an ardent pacifist, has joined Japan and is splitting through India" and that "Seattle has just been bombed." The subject in a voluntary statement advised that she heard this broadcast by WALTER WINCHELL on one of his regular Sunday evening broadcasts during May or June, 1942.

Through investigation it was ascertained that [Redacted]

[Redacted] the Juergens Lotion

and Juergens Journal Program and handled the program made by WALTER WINCHELL. Copies of the broadcasts by WALTER WINCHELL were obtained and reviewed by the writer for the months of May and June of 1942. There was no statement made by WINCHELL that "Seattle has just been bombed." However, the foreign quotation is taken from WINCHELL'S speech of June 21, 1942, on which subject GORDON probably based her statement: "Seattle, Washington: The Pacific coast from Alaska to California is dimmed out tonight. This action followed an attack on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, by an enemy submarine. A number of

COPIES DESTROYED 18-3411

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED: P.E. [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-104410-13

RECORDED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau
- 3 - Chicago
- 2 - New York

SEC ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-28-1942 BY SP4 BSA/JM

COPY IN FILE

NY 100-35412

shells were fired at Estanan Point. No damage or casualties." The following quotation is also taken from WINCHELL'S broadcast of June 21, which in substance is to the effect that MAHATMA GHANDI has joined with Japan: "Washington: For practical purposes — GHANDI has thrown his weight against the United Nations — Passive resistance in blunt military terms means that Japan is free to march across India — to join Hitler in the Arabian Ocean — there is no doubt among the Allies — that the United Nations will resist this line of Japanese march — with India — without India or against India."

The above mentioned transcripts of WINCHELL'S broadcasts are being returned to [redacted] and inasmuch as no leads are outstanding in this division, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6  
b7c

**Form No. 1**  
**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO**

FILE NO. 100-2475

REPORT MADE AT <del>EL PASO, TEXAS</del>	DATE WHEN MADE 9-25-42	PERIOD WHICH MADE 9-21-42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"></div> njs
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, with alias J.B. Logan, D.J. Logan; JONES		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION	

#### **SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Indices of the El Paso Office reflect no record subject organization nor of Subjects MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON and DAVID LOGAN or aliases these individuals.

-RUC-

#### REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Chicago,  
Illinois, September 16, 1942.

**DETAILS:**

The indices of the El Paso Field Division were examined with negative results as to a record of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia or the Ethiopian Peace Movement. The indices of this office likewise failed to reflect any record of Subjects MITTIE MAUD IENA GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON and DAVID LOGAN by their true names or known aliases.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/6/79 BY abm  
7-2-96 SP4-BJ9/JM

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	RECEIVED	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
52 COPIES OF THIS REPORT	100-124410-15	RECORDED
5 - Bureau 2 - Chicago 2 - El Paso	1 OCT 1 1942	
COPY IN FILE		

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
707 U. S. COURT HOUSE  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
September 30, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

b6  
b7C

7-2-46

SP4-BJA/JM

Re: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LEA GORDON, with alias; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, with aliases INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

7-8-46 11858.5R/cad/ga  
Dear Sir:  
Release to file, Robert A.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] at Chicago dated September 16, 1942 in the above captioned matter, office of origin Chicago, and to the report of Special Agent [redacted] at New York dated August 12, 1942, office of origin St. Louis.

In the above referenced report of Special Agent [redacted] a lead was set out to this office to check our indices and report all information available pertaining to the Ethiopian Peace Movement, also known as the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and Subjects M. M. L. GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, J. B. LOGAN, with aliases D. B. LOGAN and DAVID LOGAN. It is found upon review of the above referenced report of Special Agent [redacted] that in a statement made by one [redacted]

[redacted] Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc., he stated (page seven of the report) that [redacted] of which was Mrs. GORDON and that the name of the organization was at a later date changed to Ethiopian Pacific Movement (page nine of the report). This indicates that the Ethiopian Peace Movement and the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc. may be the same organization. Copies of the above referenced report of Special Agent [redacted] were furnished the Chicago Field Division.

100-1244104

The St. Louis Field Division is presently engaged in conducting an extensive investigation of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc. which was incorporated in the State of Kansas. Indices of this office reveal no file on the Peace Movement to Ethiopia or the Ethiopian



413

32-9

Director (2)

September 30, 1942

Re: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also  
known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUD LEWA GORDON, with alias;  
WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

b6  
b7C

Peace Movement. However, the background of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc. is contained in report of Special Agent [redacted] of this office dated July 22, 1942, office of origin St. Louis. In the investigation of this organization conducted by this office no information was obtained from persons interviewed with respect to the Ethiopian Peace Movement or Peace Movement to Ethiopia.

This case is considered referred upon completion to the office of origin with a copy of this letter.

Yours truly,

*Dwight Brantley*  
DWIGHT BRANTLEY  
Special Agent in Charge

cc - Chicago

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Chicago, Illinois  
October 8, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Att'n: Technical Laboratory

7-2-46

SP4-~~PAJAM~~

*Capable*  
*Amisad*

Re: PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA,  
MADAM M. M. L. GORDON, ET AL  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith for examination by the Technical Laboratory, two sheets of paper bearing pencil handwriting and an envelope addressed to WILLIAM J. CONNOR, Assistant United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, constituting a letter received by Mr. CONNOR on September 23, 1942, from an anonymous source.

It is noted that instant letter was mailed at the Stock Yards Station on the South Side of Chicago, Illinois, on September 22, 1942, at 8 P.M., two days after the arrest of the subjects of this case for sedition, and on the same day that subject MITTIE MAUD LEA GORDON was released under \$10,000 bond. It is further noted that instant letter states, "It is one thing sure trueful facts that no Nordic heathen gentiles is no blacks friend so what else could be but enemies. Yes the Japanese is a friend and relatives brethrens to all fair minded normal racial sensitive peoples as you will not get any where preying on innocent peoples the more you prey upon blacks the quicker God and the Japanese will be here... Yes, you might as well go ahead and stir up the rising tide of blood in blacks throughout the earth. The sooner the better give us liberty or death. You would do better to be getting ready to help stop try to stop pray to stop the formidable power of the Japs on Axis than to be loosing time belittling disgracing ridiculous outrageous shame to smash peace movement".

It is further noted that instant letter contains what appears to be bodily injury threats to MR. CONNOR, and United States Commissioner WALKER.

Inasmuch as reference is made in instant letter to "The Peace Movement", it is believed that this letter was written by either MADAM GORDON, the President of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, or one of her followers; also it is noted that Madam GORDON was released on bail several hours previous to the mailing of instant letter from the Stock Yards Station which is within sixteen blocks of her home.

~~RECORDED~~

&  
INDEXED

100-124410-17

12 OCT 9 1942

S.P.R.  
FIVE

52 OCT 17 1942



UNRECORDED COPY TO INVEST. UNIT  
ORIGINAL TO LABORATORY

Director

10/8/42

Bureau Agents were present at the time instant letter was received by MR. CONNOR. Inasmuch as the inscriptions on the envelope indicated that it might be an anonymous letter, great care was taken in opening and reading same. For the further information of the Laboratory, there are no fingerprints of either Mr. CONNOR or Bureau Agents on the contents of this letter, and it is requested that an effort be made to develop latent fingerprints and photograph same; and that any prints so developed be compared with the fingerprints of the subject of instant case which have already been submitted to the Bureau under separate cover, in an effort to ascertain the author of this anonymous communication.

// It is further requested that instant examination be expedited and the results of same be forwarded to the Chicago Field Office AMSD inasmuch as this case is presently being presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago and an indictment is contemplated in the near future. //

Very truly yours,

*C. H. Johnson*  
C. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

JTB/QP  
Enc.  
1CO-2932

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

L-40  
#33150

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 10-13-42 1:00 P.M. dfn

Re: Peace Movement of Ethiopia,  
Madam M. M. L. Gordon, Et Al  
Sedition

File #100-124410-17  
Lab. #91657

100-124410-17

Examination requested by: Chicago

Date of reference communication: Let 10-8-42

Date received: 10-12-42 mar

Examination requested: Doe - fpt

Result of Examination:

Examination by

b6  
b7C

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Env pm Chicago, Ill., Stock Yards Sta., 9-22-42, 8 PM adr to William J. Conner.  
Q2 1st sheet acp let written in pencil on lined paper bg "R Notice by a open..."  
Q3 2nd sheet acp let written in pencil on lined paper bg "PS yes you might..."

No prints for Lab. slip illustrated  
Answered by Lab

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/jm

769

6900

EXPEDITE    LATENT

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Date July 1942

FROM: Technical Laboratory

TO: Single Fingerprint Section

Case Number: 100-10470-17

No latent fingerprints developed ✓

Iodine prints developed on \_\_\_\_\_

Silver nitrate prints on \_\_\_\_\_

— Identiscope negatives attached hereto.

REMARKS:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

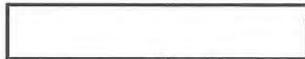
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7-2-96

SP4-BJA/JM

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By: J. M.  
Examiner

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

October 19, 1942

File # 100-124410-17

Re: Peace Movement of Ethiopia,  
Madam M. M. L. Gordon, et al  
Sedition

Lab. # 91657

EXAMINATION CHART  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-B59/SM

Examination requested by: Chicago

Reference: Letter 10/8/42

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens:

- 100-124410-17 Q1. Envelope postmarked Chicago, Illinois, Stock Yards Sta. 9-22-42, 8 PM addressed to William J. Connor.  
 Q2. First sheet accompanying letter written in pencil on lined paper beginning "A Notice by a open....".  
 Q3. Second sheet accompanying letter written in pencil on lined paper beginning "PS yes you might....".

Result of Examination:

Specimen Q1 is a white, bond envelope bearing no watermark which is 6.52 inches in length by .64 inches in width, by 0.0054 inches in thickness, has a weight of approximately 3.476 grams and an opacity value of 0.95.

Specimen Q2 is a sheet of ruled notebook paper which is approximately 10.46 to 10.47 inches in length, by 8.02 inches in width, by 0.0032 inches in thickness, has a weight of approximately 3.399 grams and an opacity value of 0.80%. This specimen, which bears no watermark, has two holes punched along one edge approximately 5.76 inches apart in order that the sheets may be inserted in a loose-leaf notebook. The first ruled line is approximately 1.33 inches from the top of the sheet and the lines average approximately 0.343 inches apart. The red line running from top to bottom is approximately 1.24 inches from the left edge of the specimen.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Specimen Q3 is a portion of a sheet of paper similar to Specimen Q2

MAILED 10/21/42

Specimens Q1 through Q3 were searched through the Anonymous Letter Index OCT 2 1942 P.M. and the file pertaining to National Security without affecting an identification. Appropriate photographic copies of these specimens are being added to these files and in the event of a future identification your office

2 - Chicago Enclosure AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY 1 - Laboratory

Gandy

W. J. [Signature]

Laboratory Report 91657

Page two

will be advised.

Specimens Q1 through Q3 were treated for the development of latent fingerprints and no prints of value were found.

Photographic copies of Specimens Q1 through Q3 are being transmitted herewith, and the original evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10298a

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO

FILE NO. 100-8932

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	9/30/42	9/17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 29/42	RWA: DMK
TITLE "CHANGED"		CHARACTER OF CASE	
THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as Ethiopian Peace Movement; MITTIE MAUD LEONA GORDON, alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GREEN GORDON, DAVID		INTERNAL SECURITY - J b6 SEDITION b7C	
JAMES LOGAN, with aliases J. E. Logan, D. J. Logan; SEON EMANUEL JONES			
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:			

Facts discussed with Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM J. CONNOR. Complaint authorized against Subjects MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GREEN GORDON, SEON JONES and DAVID LOGAN, charging them with violation of Sections 33 and 34, Title 50, United States Code. Warrants issued and Subjects apprehended by Bureau Agents 9/20/42 and brought to Chicago Field Office for questioning. Subject WILLIAM GORDON signed statement admitting he told audience of Subject organization that the Japanese were the brothers of the colored race and that he had financed a marriage of a Japanese to a colored woman. GORDON admits hearing Subject MADAM GORDON make such statements at meetings of Subject organization as "When Pearl Harbor was bombed, that was revenge on my enemies for the unjust way in which I was treated.", and "It is impossible for America and Britain to win the war, they have killed 100,000,000 Africans, so God won't let them win." Statement taken from SEON JONES, president of main local, denies having heard or made any remarks against the United States and states the sole purpose of the movement is the return of negroes to their native land of Africa. Signed statement of DAVID J. LOGAN obtained, in which he denies having made any remarks attributed to him, but admits he has no concern about the present

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<i>L. Johnson</i>		100-8932-16	
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war and states that the negroes could not be worse off under Japanese domination than they are at present. In statement of MADAM GORDON, which she refused to sign, but acknowledged it is the truth, she admitted that she has told members of her organization they are Liberian citizens and are not American citizens and that they owe no allegiance to the American flag. She also admitted reading bulletins to her group of Japanese victories and that applause follows these announcements. Admits hearing an announcement that the Japanese had landed in the Aleutians and that "Seattle has been bombed". All Subjects were fingerprinted, photographed and released to custody of U. S. Marshal. On 9/21/42 they were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner E. K. WALKER and pleaded not guilty. Bond set at \$10,000 for MADAM GORDON, which she has furnished. \$5,000 bond set for other three Subjects, which has not been made. Commissioners hearing set for October 7, 1942. Facts presently being presented to Federal Grand Jury.

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 9/16/42  
at Chicago, Illinois; report of Special Agent [redacted] dated  
8/10/42 at Chicago, Illinois.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The title of this case is being marked changed to set forth the full name of the Subject WILLIAM GORDON as being WILLIAM GREEN GORDON and the full name of Subjects DAVID JAMES LOGAN and SEON EMANGEL JONES, as obtained during the interrogation of Subjects at the Chicago Field Office.

On September 18, 1942 the facts in instant case were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM J. CONNOR and JOHN J. KELLY. Mr. CONNOR and Mr. KELLY advised that prosecution would be instituted against the Subjects in instant case. Special Agent [redacted] filed complaints against the Subjects charging them with violations of Section 33 and 34, Title 50,

United States Code on September 19, 1942. Before United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER, warrants were issued for the arrest of Subjects on September 20, 1942 and Bureau Agents accompanied by officers of the Chicago Police Department effected the apprehension of the four Subjects at their respective homes. Searches were conducted by Bureau Agents at the homes of each of the individuals and numerous records were brought to the Chicago Field Office. An examination of these records has yet not been made and a lead is being set forth to report the results thereof.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted]  
[redacted] on Sunday, September 20, 1942.

Subject WILLIAM GREEN GORDON was apprehended by Agents [redacted] and [redacted] under a Commissioner's warrant, and after being fingerprinted and photographed at the Chicago Field Office the following signed statement was taken from him:

"CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
September 20, 1942

"I, WILLIAM GREEN GORDON, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] knowing them to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and knowing that anything I say may be used against me in a court of law. No promises or threats have been made to me in order to obtain this statement.

"I was born in Thomasville, Georgia, August 8, 1873. I was separated from my first wife, EDNA, and went to live with a woman named EMMA TABLE. EMMA TABLE and I had four illegitimate children. To the best of my knowledge all these children are still living, two of them in Florida, and two of them in Chicago. My illegitimate daughter, named [redacted]

[redacted] In 1920 I was married to my present wife, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, at Crown Point, Indiana, by a magistrate. I have no children by my present wife. I was never divorced from my first wife, we just separated.

"I have been told by my wife, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, that she was married once before to a man named BOB HOLT and has two children by that marriage, one of whom, a daughter, is living in [redacted]. My wife's other child, a son, died in Chicago before we were married as a result of injuries received in the East St. Louis race riots. Since my marriage in 1920 I have worked at the Buck and Kainer Drug Store on Adams and State Streets, as a porter; at the Chicago Stock Yards as a common laborer; at the Pullman Standard Car Company as a common laborer, and at the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, first as a common laborer, then as a fire builder, and finally as a table operator from about 1921 or 1922 until December of 1927.

"I quit work with the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, going to work for myself in a delicatessen store at 4603 State Street, which my wife and I operated since the fall of 1926. We operated this delicatessen store at various addresses, including 4727 South State Street, until 1931 and then we went out of business for four or five months and finally operated a new store in November of 1931 and it was located at 4748 Sabash Avenue in the basement. In the fall of 1932 we moved the store

to 4451 South State Street and kept the store open at that address until we went out of business in 1934. In 1934 I was on charity for about a year and then went on to the WPA as a laborer until 1938. Since 1938 I have been on Old Age Assistance. I also supported my wife while I was working. After 1938 she received relief monthly and she is still receiving her relief check each month.

"In 1923 both Madam GORDON and myself joined the Universal Negro Improvement Association, which was a movement started by MARCUS GARVEY to return the black race to Africa. In 1927 GARVEY was deported to Jamaica and in 1929 he called a meeting of all the chapters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in Kingston, Jamaica for an international convention. My wife, Madam GORDON, went to this convention in Jamaica and stayed there about two months. I gave her \$500.00 with which to make this trip.

"After Madam GORDON's return from Jamaica she decided to start an organization of her own because she believed that the Universal Negro Improvement Association collected too much money in taxes from the members. The Peace Movement of Ethiopia was organized in 1932 in November or December in the back of the delicatessen store at 4451 South State Street. Meetings of the organization were held at 209 East 35th Street and then a few meetings at the Odd Fellows Hall at 3337 South State Street. Since 1933 meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia have been held at the Grand Boulevard Hall every Sunday night. The organization is supported entirely by voluntary contributions taken at the door of the meeting each Sunday night. Some income is also obtained from the sale of copies of the constitution. The members are not required to make any contributions but many of them contribute from ten cents to one dollar.

"Madam GORDON is the Present General of the organization and we have branches all over the United States, except in about two states where we are not represented.

"Our movement stands for the separation of races and for the return of the black race to Africa. We want the white people to stay white and the black people to stay black and to live apart in separate parts of the world. I am not an officer in the organization but I have the honorary title of 'Father GORDON' because of my age and because I am the husband of Madam GORDON, whom they sometimes call 'Mother GORDON.' I always sit on the stage with Madam GORDON, the President of Local No. 1 and the other locals and any guests that we may have for the evening. Speeches at the meetings are generally made by the president of Local No 1,

Madam GORDON, myself, and any guests that are called upon. All of our Sunday meetings are held at the Boulevard Hall, 366 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Our membership is made up of members of other colored organizations on the south side of Chicago, including many people from the Universal Negro Improvement Association and occasionally I have seen members of the Moslem groups in our meetings. I knew they were members because I recognized the Fez that they wear. I have also had several of the people in the Moslems costume stop me on the street and tell me that they enjoyed our meetings. I am acquainted with [redacted] the Washington Park Forum, but it is not a part of our organization.

"I have seen and heard them speak at their meetings in Washington Park and I did not think that the speeches they were making were in agreement with the ideas of the Ethiopia Peace Movement. They talked about HITLER being right and having the right idea about ruling the world but I did not agree with them.

"I have not attended any church since I joined the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1923. The church always taught me that I would get something after I died and I felt that I wanted something on this earth and that the Universal Negro Improvement Association could help me get it. The fact is now that we are nothing but slaves, we are not represented anywhere. At our meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia we talk about worshiping Allah, who is our God. We also believe that MOHAMMED is the prophet of Allah, just like Jesus Christ was the prophet of God. We believe that the western Indians are like the American negro of African descent, and therefore, entitled to a place in Africa. The East Indians in India are also black men but they already have their own country and they are, to a certain extent, separated from the white race of the British.

"The motto of our organization is, we must separate the black race from the white race. The white boys are on the south side destroying our girls and even some white girls come down on the south side to associate with black boys. We are against this because we want the black race to keep pure. We prefer that the light colored women of our race should marry the blackest man she can find and the light colored man should marry the blackest woman so that the children will all be black.

"At our meetings in the Boulevard Hall on Sunday evenings the President of Local Number 1 usually opens the meetings and then he calls on the others sitting on the stage to speak, usually my wife, Madam GORDON, myself, MR. LOGAN, and any guest speakers we may have that evening. The meetings generally lasts about three hours and there are usually 200 to 300 people present in the auditorium at our meetings. In June of 1942, I don't remember the exact day, on a Sunday evening, at a

meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, I remember a speech in which Madam GORDON announced that the radio had just reported that the Japanese have landed in the Aleutian Islands. When this announcement was made the audience clapped. I don't know why they clapped. I then remember that Madam GORDON said the Aleutian Islands are a part of Alaska and Alaska is a part of the United States, and then she said, now don't let these stool pigeons go out of her and say that I am for Japan, I'm for Africa. The audience applauded and clapped after this statement. She then stated that she had heard over the radio that Seattle has been bombed. After she said this the audience clapped and applauded. I don't know why they applauded.

"She may have said some other things at this time along the same line but I am a little hard of hearing and sometimes I don't catch everything she says. Another reason I don't always hear everything that is said is because I have a weak bladder and I have to get up and go out several times during the meeting and I am sometimes gone for about four or five minutes at a time.

"At a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia on June 28, 1942, Sunday evening, at the Boulevard Hall, Madam GORDON made a speech along with other people on the platform and I remember that one of the things that Madam GORDON said was, 'It is impossible for America and Britain to win the war. The British and Americans have killed 100,000,000 Africans so God won't let them win.' I also remember that she said at this meeting that the U boats are glad to see the ships leave the shore loaded with wealth and goods.'

"At a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia along about the middle of July, I remember a speech by Madam GORDON in which she said 'We are going back to Africa, our president is Barclay, not President ROOSEVELT. The Allies don't have to win the war in fact the Allies may lose the war, Germany and Japan may win.' I remembered the audience clapped and applauded after Madam GORDON made these statements.

"We don't have a connection with the Moslems but just believe in the Moslem faith.

"At a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia on August 2, 1942, Sunday evening, at the Boulevard Hall, I remember the speech made by Madam GORDON. I remember it particularly because this was her birthday and she was very happy about having such a marvelous reception. She said that she only wanted to ask for the legal rights of her people. She said that a year ago this date she was treated very unjustly and that when Pearl Harbor was bombed that was revenge on her enemies for the unjust treatment. I know what she meant by these statements although

she did not actually say the following: She meant that she objected to the unjust treatment by the black man who does not want to go back to Africa and who wants to live with white people. She did not mean the unjustice of the judges or of the Government. However, she did not say exactly what she meant.

"At a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement on August 16, 1942, Sunday evening, at the Boulevard Auditorium, I made a talk for about one-half hour in which I stated that the white race and the black race should be separated and that I would tell the same thing to President ROOSEVELT that I would to the audience.

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"I also told about a Government man that came to the house several times and offered my wife \$2,000,000 to keep her from putting her petition before President ROOSEVELT. I also told them about a Japanese who I believe was named [redacted] and that I paid the preacher when he was married to a colored woman in Chicago. I also told them that he paid me back out of his pocket for this money I had advanced. My wife and I first met this man many years ago and he gave my wife a letter of introduction to MARCUS GARVEY at the convention in Kingston, Jamaica in 1923. I also told them about the marriage of the Japanese Princess to an Ethiopian Prince for the purpose of bringing the two races closer together. I also said that MUSSOLINI was opposed to the marriage at that time but that I thought it was a good idea because it brought the two races closer together and I wanted to know what MUSSOLINI had to do with matters between two other nations. I remember telling the audience that many Japanese men are married to colored women in this country. I don't know them personally but I just heard about it. The audience applauded my speech. The last time I saw this Japanese,

[redacted] was after Madam CORDON's return from Jamaica when this Japanese called to see us and asked if his letter had reached MARCUS GARVEY all right. MRS. CORDON told him that it had and that she received more attention from MARCUS GARVEY than any of the other delegates from Chicago. After that this Japanese again came to see us between 1930 and 1932, and this was the last time that we saw him, -- This might be in 1933.

"At a meeting of the Ethiopian Peace Movement at the Boulevard Hall on Sunday evening, August 23, 1942, the principal speaker was Mr. BRANCH who was President of Local Number 2. I remember Branch saying at this meeting that the negroes do not want any connection with the white people, Caucasians, or Anglo-Saxons and that 'We are going back to Africa if every drop of blood has to be spilled to do it.' I could

not understand everything BRANCH was saying because I don't hear very well and besides he talks with a kind of a twang that is hard to understand. On this same evening I understand that MR. STEWART spoke but I believe he spoke before I got there and so I cannot tell you what he said.

"At a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia at the Boulevard Hall on Sunday evening, August 30, 1942, I left early and did not hear Madam GORDON speak so I am unable to state what she said or what she didn't say. I never get a chance to hear what MR. JONES says at these meetings because he always opens the meeting at seven o'clock and Madam GORDON and I generally don't get there until about eight o'clock so that any statements he may make are made before I get to the meeting. I don't remember ever having heard MR. JONES open the meetings because I always arrive late after he has finished.

"I remember a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in the latter part of June, 1942, at which I saw two Orientals in attendance. These two men were either Japanese, Chinese or a Filipino, and that they came into the meeting after it had started and left before it was over. They sat in the rear of the hall. I do not know their names.

"I was advised of my Constitutional rights before I made this statement and I know that I do not have to sign it if I do not want to. I am making this statement freely and voluntarily although I know it may be used against me.

"I have read the above statement consisting of six pages and everything in the statement is true and correct. I have signed each of the six pages.

/Signed/ WILLIAM GREEN GORDON

Witnessed:

[Redacted]  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
1900 Bankers Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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[Redacted]  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
1900 Bankers Building, Chicago, Illinois."

The original of this signed statement is being kept in the files of the Chicago Field Office together with a log reflecting subject WILLIAM GORDON's activities from the time of his apprehension until turned over to the Chicago Police Department for incarceration at the City Jail, 1123 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On September 21, 1942, subject WILLIAM GORDON was arraigned before the United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER, at Chicago, Illinois and his bail fixed at \$5,000.00.

The following description of Subject WILLIAM GORDON was obtained through observation and interview:

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NAME	WILLIAM GREEN GORDON
BIRTH DATE	August 8, 1873
BIRTH PLACE	Thomasville, Georgia
AGE	67
RACE	Negro
HEIGHT	6' 1"
WEIGHT	165 pounds
HAIR	Grey
EYES	brown
COMPLEXION	Brown
BUILD	Thin, stooped
MARITAL STATUS	Married
RELATIVES	MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, 4451 So. State St., Chicago, wife

[Redacted]  
2 illegitimate sons and one illegitimate daughter, addresses unknown

The following investigation was conducted by the writer and Special Agent [redacted]

On September 20, 1942 these Agents accompanied by [redacted] of the 4th District of the Chicago Police Department, proceeded to the home of Subject MADAM GORDON at 4451 South State Street. MADAM GORDON readily admitted her identity and indicated her willingness to voluntarily accompany the Agents to the Chicago Field Office. She was asked concerning all monies and valuables in her possession, and MADAM GORDON stated that there was considerable money belonging to the organization in her home. This money was counted in her presence and a receipt was obtained from her indicating that the total value of money and property left at the house was in the amount of \$324.30. Special Agents [redacted] conducted a search of the premises and prepared an itemized list of the property taken from her home, which list will be made a part of this file.

MADAM GORDON refused to execute a waiver of custody and a consent to search her premises, stating that she was not going to sign anything. It should be noted that a waiver of search was obtained from her husband WILLIAM GRODON, who shares the occupancy of the rooms at 4451 South State Street.

MADAM GORDON was brought to the Chicago Field Office for questioning. A detailed log of her activities at the Chicago Field Office was maintained and is being made a part of this file.

The following statement was obtained from MADAM GORDON:

"Chicago, Illinois  
September 21, 1942"

"I, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, make the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] who have identified themselves as Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make this statement of my own free will and no threats or promises of any sort have been made against me. I make this statement knowing that it may be used against me in court."

"I was born on August 2, 1889 at Webster Parish, Louisiana, where I lived until I was about eight or nine years of age. My father then moved to Clayborn Parish, Louisiana; then to Menden, Louisiana; then to Stamp, Arkansas; and then to Hope, Arkansas."

"On December 25, 1903 I married ROBERT HOLT, who died on March 29, 1906. I remained in Hope, Arkansas until 1910 when I moved to Hot Springs, but returned in 1913, packed and moved to East St. Louis, Illinois. I left East St. Louis on August 12, 1916, after the race riot and came to Chicago, Illinois. In Chicago I got a job at the Stock Yards as a painter and also working in the tin shop. I also worked for about six years as a sample maker at the Syrian Kimono Company at 508 South Dearborn Street. In 1925 we opened a delicatessen store at 4603 South State Street and later moved to 4451 South State Street, where we remained in business until April, 1934."

"On April 19, 1920 I married WILLIAM GORDON, my present husband, and at that time we were living at 4761 Langley. Later we made several moves and finally moved to 4451 South State, where our delicatessen store was located. We operated this delicatessen store until April of 1934. In 1934 we quit business with the delicatessen store and since that date I have had no employment. I have been on relief since June of 1934 and at present am receiving \$17.89 per month from the State of Illinois."

"As near as I can remember, it was in 1923 or 1924 that I joined the Universal Negro Improvement Association. My husband, WILLIAM GORDON, had previously joined this group. This was after I had heard MARCUS GARVEY, the leader of the U.N.I.A. speak in Gary, Indiana, and it was just before he was sentenced to jail in Atlanta, Georgia. I invested some of my money in bonds for the purchase of ships under the Movement of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, whose prime purpose was returning the negroes back to their native land, Africa. I was a member of Division No. 23 which met at a church located on 46th Street between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. We also met at the Scott Church located at 30th and Dearborn Streets. Subsequently this group met at the Odd Fellows Hall, 3333 South State Street. I did not take an active part in this group, I was never an officer, nor did I serve on any of the committees. However, I was intensely interested in the program that they formulated and openly advocated the return of negroes to Africa. I only heard MARCUS GARVEY speak once and I never met him personally in the U. S. I never heard any speaker of the Universal Negro Improvement Association talk on anything at their meetings other than the return of negroes to Africa."

"I remained interested in this movement until 1929 when I went with several other people to an international conference which was to be held at Kingston, Jamaica, in the month of August 1929. My husband,

and I had a joint bank account located in a bank at 47th and State Streets, the name of which I believe to be the Continental. My husband went to the bank and drew out approximately \$750.00, which he had made into travelers check book. With this money I purchased my transportation to New York City and paid for my fare to Jamaica. No persons aided me in financing this trip or in sending any letter of introduction either with me or about me to MARCUS GARVEY. At this time the delicatessen store which my husband and I operated was making approximately \$200.00 a week and every week I used to bank from \$100.00 to \$150.00 in that bank at 47th and State Street. WILLIAM GORDON was then operating a turn table in the Western Indiana roundhouse and receiving compensation therefore in the amount of \$77.00 every two weeks."

"The trip was my own idea because I was interested in any movement which would get the negroes out of America and to Africa, for better conditions for my people in America and for the repatriation of those who preferred to go to Africa. On July 7, 1929 I left Chicago accompanied by [redacted]

"We arrived in Jamaica about July 14 and attended two weeks of pre-convention meetings. [redacted] and myself were directed by MARCUS GARVEY to stay at the home of [redacted] lived [redacted] in Jamaica. This house was located on [redacted]

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"On August 1, 1929 this convention was opened and I attended the sessions. I was not an elected delegate or representative and attended the convention as a private individual. After attending the meetings of this convention, I became very disgusted with the manner in which certain officials were conducting themselves. It appeared to me that the leaders were not acting in a legitimate fashion."

"A man by the name of [redacted] from Washington, D. C. introduced a resolution which called for the limitation of GARVEY's jurisdiction to Jamaica and called for a separate president general in America. Furthermore, during the convention the land which had previously been negotiated for the U.N.I.A. in Liberia was taken over by the Harvey Firestone Rubber Company. These things influenced me to the point of view that there was to be no real gains made by the U.N.I.A. and I informed [redacted] of my convictions in this regard."

"After returning to America I took no active part in any meetings held by this organization. Some time in 1931 or 1932 I heard that three men, one of whom was called [redacted] another one who was named [redacted] and a third individual [redacted] were speaking before meetings of the U.N.I.A. held at 50th and State Streets. It was reported that [redacted] was a Japanese major; that [redacted] was Chinese and they were telling the crowds that they would help the colored people get back to Africa. [redacted] was also telling them that he would get the colored people to live in Manchuria. I went one night to hear him talk and [redacted]  
[redacted] announced to the crowd that he was financed by the Japanese Consul in Chicago and that his purpose was to help the colored people get out of America."

"During this time I had meetings with several other former members of the U.N.I.A. for the purpose of keeping the legitimate objects of the U.N.I.A. alive. [redacted] came to the store and told me that he was going to start the Pacific movement of the eastern world and that he wanted myself and my group to go along with him. I told him that I would refuse to help him in any way, but I know that he continued to organize the Pacific movement of the eastern world. Subsequently I went to a meeting in Indiana Harbor, Indiana of his group. There were two Orientals speaking there, one of whom was [redacted]. I asked him if I could circularize a petition there, which he agreed to let me do. This was the first of my petitions directed to the Government of the U. S. calling for the repatriation of negroes to Africa. At this meeting [redacted] told the crowd that Japan had sent him to get the people back to Africa and that he was also under the direction of the Japanese Consul."

"During the next month or so I was very active in securing signatures to my petitions so that within two weeks there were several thousand persons who had signed up. We opened up our headquarters at 209 East 35th Street and then later moved to 3333 South State Street. [redacted] came to my house and demanded the signatures on the petitions that I had collected and I called to some of my members and we threw him out of our headquarters. I had [redacted] thrown out of our headquarters because he was a foreigner and because I realized he was not sincere in his efforts to help my race and was fooling the people out of their money."

"We continued to spread our petitions and our membership grew very fast. I later found out that he was going around to many groups and continuing to build himself up to a position of leadership in my movement."

"On December 7, 1942 [redacted] was speaking in the Odd Fellows Hall in one of my meetings. When I got to the hall he was on the rostrum speaking and refused to let us into the hall. Myself and some followers got into the meeting hall where one of them seized him by the collar and we took him outside the meeting and told him to leave our tribe alone. This caused a controversy between my followers and his followers. Later that same afternoon myself and several other persons assembled at my store located at 4451 South State Street, and founded the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. The purpose of the organization at that time was the repatriating of the people to Ethiopia. About a month later we decided upon our motto, "One God, one country, one people", meaning Allah as God, Africa as the country and the black folks as the people. In the ensuing months the constitution was drawn up as it presently exists, including prayers, objectives and rules. We organized successfully in St. Louis, Philadelphia and many southern states and obtained approximately four million signatures to our petition which we forwarded to the Government."

[redacted] was one of our organizers and the one who started the Peace Movement in [redacted]

"I learned that [redacted] continued to organize and that they had been taking money coming to persons in connection with the soldiers bonus. I also learned that [redacted] had stolen a money order which belonged to another individual and cashed it and that the Government was interested in locating him for this reason. I then heard that [redacted] had been speaking before my group in St. Louis, Missouri and represented himself as having been sent there by me to talk to those people. I made one trip to St. Louis, Missouri in this connection, although I never saw [redacted] as he left St. Louis because he knew that I had found out about the money order. I then heard that [redacted] had gone to Philadelphia and that he had told the people there that he was also representing my movement."

"We have continued to meet in Chicago and elsewhere since December 7, 1932. For the past eight years Local No. 1 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia has been meeting at the Boulevard Hall, 366 East 47th Street. The chairman of Local No. 1 is a man by the name of SEON JONES, 3511 Wabash Avenue. The vice-president is a man by the name of Mr. MEANS. [redacted] The secretary is CALLIE SIMMS.

[redacted] The treasurer is Mrs. M. H. JONES,

[redacted] Other officers include myself as president general; DAVID

J. LOGAN, who is a member of the Executive Council and who is also a representative of our movement to Liberia. We hold meetings at the Boulevard Hall on Sunday evenings from 7:00 to 10:00 P.M. where I have continually advocated that the dark race unite so that they can obtain assurance from the Government that they will no longer be treated as slaves. It was the purpose of this organization to unite our race sufficiently to obtain recognition from this Government before fighting another war, but before this work could be done the war came which caused us to anchor just as we are. I object to the black man going to war without the assurance from the Government of his freedom after the war is over. That was six months before this country went into war. We preached this policy to our people until the war broke out. When we found we were in the war and the race was not sufficiently united, we anchored the whole situation counting it too late."

"I have advocated the rehabilitation of the race and asked for better schools, better living conditions and I have also urged that the members plan to return to Africa. I have conducted negotiations with the Liberian government to secure the permission for my people to return to Africa and in this connection I have received letters from President BARCLAY of the Liberian government in which he told me that it would take \$1,000.00 per individual returning and that those returning should be skilled in farming."

"Since December, 1941, the organization has continued to meet at the Boulevard Hall, 366 East 47th Street, on Sunday evenings and I have spoken there on many occasions. I have advocated the unity of my race since this time so that they can demand assurance from the Government that they will be free."

"About three years ago many of my members signed up as indicating that they wanted to obtain citizenship in Liberia and we forwarded this list to the Liberian government. Since this time I have considered myself a citizen of Liberia and those who signed up with me have also considered themselves as Liberian citizens. Since December, 1941, I have told those in the meeting hall who signed up to return to Liberia that they are Liberian citizens. President BARCLAY of Liberia wrote to the State Department in this country and said that Liberia was neutral. The State Department in the U. S. distributed this and my members and myself have seen copies of this statement in newspapers indicating that the Liberians are neutral and will having nothing to do with either side involved in the present war. I have told the audience present that we are going to send four million votes by cable to Liberia for the election of

President BARCLAY in January of 1943.

[redacted] and myself agreed to change this vote by proxy because of the uncertainty of the affairs in Liberia."

"In June of 1942 I remember reading an announcement to the audience that the Japanese had landed in the Aleutians and that the Aleutian Islands are apart of Alaska. After this announcement was made there was some applause. This announcement was read from the Chicago Tribune."

"I have read announcements of war bulletins on occasions to my audience. These bulletins have all been taken from the various newspapers published in Chicago and they have all concerned the victories of the Japanese."

"In June I attended a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia shortly after I had heard a radio announcement made by WALTER WINCHELL over Station WENR at 7:45 P.M., that Seattle had just been bombed. He went on to say that MAHATMA GHANDI, who had once been a pacifist, had joined up with Japan and splitting through India. I went to the meeting after this announcement and the same announcement was made to the audience. I do not recall who the speaker was and if I made it myself, I do not remember, but I can assure you it was true. After this there was some applause."

"At this meeting, or another meeting previously, I was informed by someone after the meeting there were two Orientals in attendance. One of the doorkeepers told me this."

[redacted] reads most of the announcements and newspaper clippings at our meetings. Mr. JONES, who is chairman of Local No. 1, also makes some of the announcements and reads some of the clippings."

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"I want to say that announcements concerning the Allied Nations victories have not been made from our hall because we know very little of any permanent Allied victories that have taken place as I have not read them. I remember that an announcement was made about the fight in the Solomon Islands and that the issue was not yet decided and the same thing on the Egyptian front, the decision has not been made, but we announced what had occurred there, as far as we knew, several different times. I remember an announcement made that the English and American soldiers could not get food, guns and ammunition. I do not recall the individual who made this announcement, but I myself have heard it over the

radio and I know that the person who made the announcement ~~must~~  
have heard it too."

[redacted] read from the Times which announcement was that the largest convoy of men and materials from this country had reached Russia ~~safely~~. I do not remember any statements made that it is impossible for America and Britian to win the war or that the British and Americans have killed one hundred million Africans so God won't let them win. I do recall that we have said our president is BARCLAY of Liberia and is not President ROOSEVELT. I also recall that I have said that we owe allegiance to the Liberian flag. We teach our people that they have their own flag of either Ethiopia or Liberia, but by this we do not mean any disrespect to the flag of any country nor to the President of any country. I do not recall that an announcement was made that the greater the Japanese victories the less number of victims there will be in the United States, and I have never heard this statement made in the hall."

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"I want to say that several years ago my husband and I were acquainted with a Japanese who lived next door to us, by the name of [redacted] and that this individual came to my husband, WILLIAM GORDON, and told him that he wanted to borrow five dollars in order to pay the preacher for a marriage which he intended to enter with a colored girl. Because this Japanese had been trading at our store my husband said he would see the preacher, Mr. PHILLIPS, who lived next door to us on the other side who was pastor of that church at 4601 State Street, and make arrangements for the Japanese to marry this colored woman and that he would stand good for the five dollar fee until the Japanese could pay him, and this was done. As best I can remember this happened in 1929. I have not seen this individual since that time."

"Since the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was founded we have continually advocated the affinity of all black groups that are scattered throughout the world, of African descent. The Japanese are of the dark race and originally they were of the same strain as we but we do not advocate the affinity of any Japanese, Filipino, Chinese, or any Orientals. Africans are the only ones we are interested in, those at home and those abroad or wherever they may be found."

"Last Sunday, September 13, 1942, [redacted] was guest speaker at the Boulevard Hall. I do not remember his speech in detail and I cannot quote him exactly because he had his back to me and he is

a very poor speaker of English, but I do remember his talk about making shoes and clothes out of leather and wool which countries had obtained from Africa. I recall that [redacted] said that Japan took wool and leather from Africa and made shoes which they sold for fifty cents a pair to the South Africans and that the British also came to Africa to take leather and wool and made the same products which they sold to the South Africans for four dollars. At this announcement, the audience applauded. Following this speech by [redacted]  
[redacted] sang two songs to the crowd in African."

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"I do not recall a young man speaking from the rostrum of the Ethiopian Peace Movement at any time who announced to the crowd that he was a member of a group who did not believe in serving in the armed forces of the United States. I do not remember ever making the statement that we are going back to Africa "if we have to spill blood from coast to coast," and statements like that have never been made in my hall at any meetings of the Ethiopian Peace Movement for the reason that our organization is the reparation of those who desire to go back to Africa and the program will be carried out peacably. I also advocate a better condition for those who prefer to remain here in the United States. We <sup>have</sup> never and never will advocate any antagonistic attitude concerning America and her government and its people."

"For the last eight years our work has been between the blacks who believed in separation and the whites who also believed in the same measure being carried out peaceably between the two races because we do not feel that there is any future for the black people in America, and that the two races cannot exist in the same country free. We believe in a strong nationalist movement among the blacks and we believe in the confraternity of the blacks at home and abroad, and the separation of the two races in order to bring about an independent free black race in Africa. We do not believe in the amalgamation of the black and white races. We believe in a one hundred percent black independent people without amalgamation, just as the whites believe in a pure white race and no amalgamation."

"I remember on several occasions announcements being made at the meetings concerning the brutality being carried on in the army camps against black soldiers. This announcement was made after I had heard many black people discussing the fact that black soldiers had been killed, beaten, and eyes punched out in army camps."

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and seven other pages. I have initialed each page on which corrections were made. I am signing this statement as an indication that the facts contained herein are true and correct."

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"Witnesses:"

"Special Agent, F.B.I."

"Special Agent, F.B.I."

It should be noted that MADAM GORDON refused to sign this statement, although she admitted in the presence of Special Agent [redacted] Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] and the writer, the facts contained therein were true and correct. This statement was read by her aloud and on numerous occasions she stated that the statement was true in every respect. While reading the statement MADAM GORDON initialed the corrections appearing on every page, but refused to sign it without the advice of her attorney.

During the entire questioning of MADAM GORDON at the Chicago Field Division Office, she was very violently outspoken with regards to the unjust treatment that the black race have received from the whites. She went into elaborate details concerning the race riot which took place in 1916 in East St. Louis, Illinois. MADAM GORDON was residing in that city at that time and she claims that she came to Chicago as a result of these riots and that her son was very seriously injured by the white man during this riot. She also claims that as a child she and all the other blacks in the South were very unjustly treated by the whites and were not afforded an opportunity to attend schools nor any of the usual privileges of a human being.

Throughout the questioning of MADAM GORDON at the Chicago Office she was very antagonistic in her attitude and on occasions became very violent and loud spoken and made numerous statements, which which repeated to her later,

she denied having made such statements. Throughout the entire questioning MADAM GORDON maintained that the one principle of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was the return of the black man to Africa, his native land. She often stated that Africa was the black man's country, and that they were citizens of Liberia and not American citizens, as set forth in the above statement. She also stated on numerous occasions through the questioning that the black man owed allegiance to the Liberian or the Ethiopian flags, which flags, as she expressed it, were the black man's flags. She repeated over and over again that those members of her organization who had written to President BARCLAY of Liberia indicating that they intended to obtain citizenship in Liberia, were actually citizens of that country and were not citizens of America. She stated that she knew statements of this kind had been made at meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and further that no negro could be an American citizen because they were held in slavery in this country and were entitled to none of the privileges of a citizen.

During the questioning of MADAM GORDON she stated that it was her belief that originally all the people in the world were blacks and that as a result of this she considered that the black race and the Japanese were one and the same. She also said that she would rather marry a Japanese man than a white man because she considered him to be of the same race as herself.

In questioning MADAM GORDON about the policies of her organization with regard to the Selective Service Act, she stated in the presence of Special Agent [redacted] and the writer on several occasions that no negro should serve in the armed forces until such time as they demanded and received the assurance that after the war was over the negro would be free. She said that the black man has fought enough wars for the white man and that he shouldn't fight any more until that assurance is given. In connection with this, she readily admitted that she had told members of her organization to claim conscientious objection as a deferment from Army service until August of 1941, when she was brought before the Grand Jury on charges of counseling the evasion of service in the armed forces. She advised that after August 1941 she has counseled none of her members with regard to any action under the Selective Service. She further stated that since this time she has not even talked to a person of draft age.

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On September 22, 1942 MADAM GORDON was escorted to the Chicago Field Office by Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] at which time she read and acknowledged the truth of the above statement, she discussed the program of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and also her beliefs in the presence of Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. During this discussion she stated that "We are not Americans.", and that

"We know only one flag, either the Ethiopian or the Liberian flag, and these flags are uppermost in the black man's mind." MADAM GORDON made further statements in the presence of Deputy United States Marshal [redacted] who later was requested to make notes of this conversation for any future use.

On September 23, 1942 [redacted] signed the following statement which sets forth the pertinent details concerning the above discussion with MADAM GORDON:

"Chicago, Illinois"  
"September 23, 1942"

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"I, [redacted] make the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted]

[redacted] MATTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, who at that time was in the custody of the United States Marshal, to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [redacted] she read a statement that had been prepared [redacted] [redacted] that she made additions to this statement. After the statement was completed and read by her, and the necessary corrections made thereon, she stated that everything contained in the statement was true and correct, but that she refused to sign it until she had advice from her attorney."

"Just prior to our departure from the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Madam GORDON, Agent [redacted] were discussing various things and during this time she stated her beliefs with regard to the black race. At this time she was very composed, was not angry, and seemed to be in full control of her emotions. She was aware that as soon as we arrived at the offices of the United States Marshal she was to be released on bond."

"At this time Madam GORDON stated that it was necessary to educate the people of her race and that in order to educate them, it was necessary to use propaganda. When asked what she meant by propaganda, she said that maybe it was not the right word to use, but meant it was necessary to show her race that they were the original race, and that therefore they were superior to all other races. She said that the black race was on earth first and that they, meaning the black man, deserve their leadership for it."

"During this conversation she said, "We are not AmericanS" and that they only know one flag, either the Ethiopian or the Liberian flag and that those flags were uppermost in the black mans' minds with no disrespect for the flags or presidents of any other country."

"We have a membership, Madam GORDON said, of 4,000,000 black people. [redacted] to Madam GORDON, "Is it fair that [redacted] has to fight for the 4,000,000 blacks and will probably be killed in his attempt to fight for the better things in life for both the American people and your 4,000,000 blacks, and have them wait to cash in on his sacrifices?" Then Madam GORDON said, "The black race has saved the white race in wars on several previous occasions, and the black race will be depended on to do it again." [redacted] Mrs. GORDON saying "You are evading my question", [redacted] "Do you know, Mrs. GORDON, I've a hunch that our of your 4,000,000 members, two-thirds of those eligible will sign up to fight for this country." Mrs. GORDON then answered, "They will, if they are given absolute assurance that they will be given their rights, and not otherwise."

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[redacted] Mrs. GORDON again, "Now, Mrs. GORDON, don't you think it would be safer and more intelligent for the blacks of your group to get in and fight for this country first, and be victorious, and then ask for what you want. Maybe the peace terms to follow will be an even better plan for you than the Ethiopian or Liberian plan."

"No siree," replies Mrs. GORDON, "if we don't get the assurance now, then we will never get it after the war."

"I know that all of these statements were made by Madam GORDON [redacted] on September 22, 1942 at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the statements were made by her in a calm and unruffled manner."

/s/

"Witnesses:"

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent  
[redacted] FBI, Chicago, Illinois

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent  
[redacted] FBI, Chicago, Illinois

On September 28, 1942 MADAM GORDON came to the Chicago Field Office with certain records of the Executive Counsel and Local No. 1, which she wished to furnish this office in aiding the investigation in instant case. Special Agent [redacted] and the writer later interviewed her at her home in connection with these records, which she voluntarily furnished. At this time MADAM GORDON reemphasized that her organization was a militant nationalist group of colored individuals seeking their return to Africa and further that the white race and the black race can never be welded together. In this connection she stated that when Japan attacked the United States, they attacked the white race. In this same connection she and her race had been accused of aiding the Japanese. She stated that she did not blame the white man for being angry at this because the Japanese had attacked the white race, but not the black race.

MADAM GORDON also furnished a list of officers of the organization of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia as it presently exists; this will be set forth in a subsequent report.

The following description was obtained by personal observation and interrogation:

NAME	MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, alias Madam Gordon, alias Mother Gordon
ADDRESS	4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois
BORN	August 2, 1889, Webster Parish, Louisiana
AGE	53 years
HEIGHT	5' 3"
WEIGHT	185 pounds
EYES	Brown
HAIR	Black
BUILD	Heavy
COMPLEXION	Light brown
SCARS AND MARKS	Mole on chin, cancer on right breast, mole on left cheek, growth on lobe of right ear, both ear lobes punched, numerous burn scars from waist to knees, three inch scar on chest

During the interview with MADAM GORDON on September 28, she stated that in addition to being a militant organization that they had a military unit

which unit engaged in military drills every Wednesday night at 3144 South State under the direction of ULYSSES GRANT; this is also known as the Protective Corps, whose duty consists of maintaining order during the meetings.

On September 21, 1942 MADAM GORDON was released to the custody of the United States Marshal and she was arraigned before United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER, pleaded not guilty to charges of violations of Sections 33 and 34, Title 50, United States Code, and bond was set at \$10,000. Subsequently Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM J. CONNOR advised that MADAM GORDON had posted \$10,000 bond and was released from custody.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] accompanied by Police Officer [redacted] of the 4th District Police Station of the Chicago Police Department and the results thereof are being dictated by Special Agent [redacted]

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On September 20, 1942 the above named individuals proceeded to 3511 South Wabash Avenue in possession of a copy of a warrant for one "JONES" at that address, which copy is being retained in the files of this office. Other identifying features available to the agents were the facts that JONES was supposed to be 5' 11" tall, weighing about 160 lbs., with a bald pate, dark skin, and that he was chairman of Local Number 1 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. His residence at 3511 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, had previously been verified.

At approximately 7 o'clock in the morning, agents took SEON EMANUEL JONES, 3511 South Wabash Avenue, into custody and he consented to come to the office of the Chicago Field Division for questioning. While Special Agents [redacted] made a search of the premises in the presence of MRS. JONES and with the consent of MRS. JONES and SEON JONES.

The dictating agent immediately inquired to determine whether or not JONES was in possession of any money or other valuables which would be disclosed by a search of the premises and MRS. JONES produced a total of \$19.00 and one \$25.00 war savings bond as being the only items of this description on the premises. At this time she also certified in writing that the \$19.00, together with the \$25.00 war savings bond, were the only moneys or other valuables in their possession or control on the premises and that none of these items were removed from their custody by the Special Agents. These certificates, witnessed by reporting agent and signed in the presence of Special Agent [redacted] and police officer [redacted] are being retained in the files of this case in the Chicago Field Division.

A consent to search in writing, signed by SEON E. JONES in the presence of Special Agents [redacted] is also being retained in the files of this case in the Chicago Field Division.

At the office of the Chicago Field Division JONES' fingerprints and photograph were taken and these are being forwarded to the Bureau under separate cover with copies of his photograph being retained in the files of this case.

JONES was interrogated by the dictating agent in the presence of Special Agent [redacted] and the results of this questioning is set forth in the statement signed by JONES in the presence of dictating agent and Special Agent [redacted] the contents of which are set forth as follows:

"Chicago, Illinois  
September 20, 1942

"I, SEON EMANUEL JONES, hereby make the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] who have identified themselves to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, voluntarily and of my own free will. No threats or promises of any kind have been made to me, and I have been told that anything which I may say may be used against me in court.

"I was born in Barbados, British West Indies, on January 17, 1892. I lived in that country until I was about seventeen years old, and in 1909 went to the Panama Canal, where I worked for a period of about nine years as a carpenter for the United States Government. In 1917 I voluntarily enlisted in the British forces and served with the Tenth British West Indies Regiment in France, Belgium, and Italy in a laboring capacity, working at ammunition dumps and with the supply service.

"After being discharged in 1920 as a sergeant, I returned to the Panama Canal, where I took up carpentry work again. Thereafter I went to Havana, Cuba, where I was a carpenter for two years for private contractors. I then went to Nassau, British West Indies, in 1922, and worked on the construction of a hotel. After returning to Havana, Cuba, for a few months, I came to the United States, arriving at New Orleans on the S. S. CHALMET, a United Fruit Line ship, in 1923. I stayed in New Orleans for about three months, and then came to Chicago. In 1926 I declared my intention of becoming a citizen in Chicago, Illinois. This application expired through lapse of time, and I again applied for first papers in 1938. My naturalization took place in February, 1942.

"In December, 1923, I married VIOLET WEBSTER, who was also born in the British West Indies, and who is not as yet naturalized, having secured only her first papers.

"From 1925 until 1930 I worked for Armour & Company as a carpenter, leaving there because of reduction of the working force. During the depression years, I did odd jobs as a carpenter, and also became ordained as a Spiritualist by Madame GRAYSON in 1928. In 1935 I went to Detroit, Michigan, and opened an office at 262 E. Palmer Street as a spiritual adviser and psychic scientist. In 1936 I returned to Chicago and since that time have been employed at the American Car & Foundry Company, 2910 S. Paulina Street, as a carpenter.

"I have been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons since 1926, and am now secretary of Oriental Lodge No. 68, which meets at 47th and State Streets in Casey's Hall. Inasmuch as I am secretary, the mail address of the organization is 3511 S. Wabash Avenue. I have been secretary since 1940, and there are about one hundred members in the lodge.

"I am also president of Local No. 1 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and I have held this position since 1939.

"The national headquarters and offices of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia are located in Chicago, Illinois, at 4451 South State Street, which is the home address of MRS. M. L. GORDON, whom I also know as MADAME GORDON. I have known her for approximately fifteen years.

"A letterhead of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia has been exhibited to me, on which appear the following officers:

Secretary General  
1st Asst. Pres. Gen'l  
2nd Asst. Pres. Gen'l  
National Organizer  
Chaplain  
Board of Directors

E. A. HOLLIDAY  
J. ROCKMORE  
H. BROWN  
MRS. C. J. ALLEN  
D. J. LOGAN  
W. H. MERRIWEATHER  
JACOB E. HART  
W. P. JOHNSON  
E. D. JUNIOR  
H. HUNT  
CELIA J. ALLEN  
JAMES GOODLETT  
G. CALVIN  
E. A. HOLLIDAY  
J. ROCKMORE  
H. BROWN  
B. J. LOGAN

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"With reference to these individuals, I will state that I have known [redacted] for a number of years and am aware of the fact that [redacted] on some kind of Selective Service violation. I know this because the federal parole board inquired whether I would [redacted]

"So far as I know, J. ROCKMORE is deceased. I have not seen [redacted] for several months, and I therefore believe that he is no longer in the movement. All I know about [redacted] I have known D. J. LOGAN for seven or eight years, and he has frequently spoken at meetings of Local No. 1, of which I am president. I do not believe that [redacted] has been connected with the movement since about 1939. [redacted] is, I believe, a member of Local No. 3 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia at Gary, Indiana. I am unable to furnish any information concerning [redacted] I believe that [redacted] is no longer connected with the movement, and that G. CALVIN is also deceased. I met [redacted] when I first joined the Peace Movement.

"I am the Chairman of Local No. 1 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, which meets at 352 E. 47th Street in Boulevard Hall every Sunday afternoon. We have several thousand members, but the usual Sunday attendance varies from between four hundred and five hundred people. I hold my office by appointment from MADAME GORDON, with the approval of the members by a rising vote. The other officers of Local No. 1, who are elected by the members of the Local, are:

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First vice-president

MR. MEANS

2nd vice-president  
Treasurer

DANIEL STEWART  
MARY JONES

Secretary

MRS. C. SIMMS

"Local No. 2 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia meets in a store front at 1900 W. 14th Street, more particularly described as the North West corner of 14th Street at 1900, and the chairman is a MR. BRANCH, whose identity has been known to me for about eight years, and whom I have known personally in the Peace Movement for about four years.

"Local No. 3 meets in Gary, Indiana, and Local No. 6, of which a [redacted] is chairman, meets in a store front in the middle of the 3100 block on the west side of State Street. I do not know where Local Nos. 4 and 5 are located. I have no information concerning the locals bearing numbers over six.

"I was appointed in 1939, and have been re-appointed each February for a one-year term.

"Local No. 1 has in addition a Protective Corps, the leader of which is called a lieutenant, the lieutenant in Local No. 1 being [redacted]. [redacted] A list of members of the Protective Corps, together with their addresses, is set forth as follows:

"The purpose of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, as I understand it, is to secure the repatriation of the members of the movement in Africa. The movement centers around a bill presented in Congress in 1939 by Senator BILBO of Mississippi, to provide for the repatriation and resettlement of American negroes in Liberia. At that time, Senator BILBO had the support of about two or three million negroes who had signed petitions approving his bill. I recall that in 1939 about five hundred colored people went to Washington to support the bill under the sponsorship of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

"I wish to state that this constitutes the sole purpose of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and that no one is permitted to deviate from this subject in the course of the meetings.

"As chairman of Local No. 1, I introduce the speakers and prepare the program, and I am present on the platform during the speeches.

"There have been exhibited to me pencilled notations for programs on various dates, which I had at my home, and following are the programs showing the speakers on the dates specified:

February 1, 1942

MOTT  
STUBBS  
MEANS  
D. STEWARD  
ELLIS  
BRANCH  
BONNER  
MR. GORDON  
M. ALI  
MRS. M. M. L. GORDON

"From my notes I recall that DR. BLEE sang a solo, and that JAUNITA, BANKS, and DAVIS sang a song.

February 8, 1942

MATT  
DANIEL STEWART  
CLARK  
MRS. SIMMS  
MR. BONNER  
MRS. STUBBS  
MR. LOGAN  
MR. GORDON  
MR. GOODLETT  
M. ALI  
ELLIS

March 29, 1942

MATT  
STEWARD  
SIMMS  
MEANS  
STUBBS  
BRANCH  
GOODLETT  
D. J. LOGAN  
A. CLARK (President #6)  
MR. W. G. GORDON  
ELLIS  
MADAME KAFINDI

The following who were listed on the program did not speak:

MR. BONNER  
DR. BLEE  
MRS. BROWN (Lady president, Local No. 6)

July 12, 1942

MOTT  
STEWARD  
MEANS  
BRANCH  
ELLIS  
LOGAN  
MR. GORDON

July 19, 1942

STUBBS  
MOTT  
MEANS  
BRANCH  
LOGAN  
GORDON

STEWARD  
CLARK  
PRUITT

August 2, 1942

MOTT  
STEWARD  
BRANCH  
MEANS  
CLARK  
LOGAN  
GORDON  
ELLIS  
BONNER  
MADAME GORDON  
PRUITT  
BROWN

August 9, 1942

MOTT  
STEWARD  
MRS. STUBBS  
MEANS  
BRANCH  
~~JUANITA~~ CARTER (singer)  
CLARK  
ELLIS  
D. J. LOGAN  
W. G. GORDON  
BONNER  
MADAME GORDON

August 30, 1942

MOTT  
SIMMS  
STEWARD  
BRANCH  
ELLIS  
BONNER  
LOGAN

"Also scheduled were MR. GORDON and MR. ROBERTS, second vice-president of Local No. 6. They did not, however, speak.

September 13, 1942

STEWARD  
PRUITT  
MEANS  
BRANCH

D. J. LOGAN  
BONNER  
W. G. GORDON  
ELLIS  
MR. SCHAAACK  
MRS. SIMMS

"I recall that on one occasion MRS. VICTORIA JOHN SCHAAACK was to speak, but that at the meeting her husband, AFRICANNUS SCHAAACK, made a talk.

"At the meetings, a collection is usually taken from the members, and their voluntary contributions are used for the cost of renting the hall and of maintaining the automobile belonging to the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

"I also have recognized a small slip of paper indicating that on September 6, 1942, I sold two copies of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia Constitution for 25¢ a piece, and my purpose in writing the notation on the slip of paper was to inform the secretary of that fact.

"With reference to J. ELLIS, who spoke at the meeting on September 13, 1942, I understand that he is a citizen of Liberia. I have known him for about four years, during which time he has been living on the south side of Chicago.

"I am not very well acquainted with AFRICANNUS SCHAAACK, because I saw him only once, on September 13, 1942, but I understand that he is also a Liberian.

"MRS. STUBBS is lady president of Local No. 1. She took office two years ago after having been elected by the members of the local.

"I have listened to many speeches made by MADAME GORDON, and I am familiar with the general content of them. I wish to assert that she confines her speeches to the purpose of the organization, which I explained above, and she takes the position that Africa is the homeland of the negro and that Africa belongs to the colored peoples; that they were transplanted from Africa to America by force; that Africa is more congenial and more adapted to their physique and general welfare, and that the negroes should, therefore, be repatriated to their homeland.

"I have been informed by MRS. GORDON and by D. J. LOGAN that LOGAN went to Liberia in about 1938 as the representative of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, to confer with the Liberian government and to determine whether or not that government would admit the group known as the Peace Movement of Ethiopia if they should be repatriated. The purpose of his mission was also to determine whether the Liberian government would grant tracts of land on which the members could be self-sustaining. I understand that LOGAN was informed by the Liberian government that the group would be permitted to enter Liberia and settle there, provided the United States government took care of the transportation and furnished a stipulated sum to maintain the returning negroes until they could take care of themselves.

"I wish to state that on no occasion have I ever heard MADAME GORDON make any statement about Japanese victories on islands in the Pacific Ocean; that I have never heard her make any remarks to the effect that the Japanese were the friends of the negroes, or that the negroes and Japanese had a common bond because of color.

"I also wish to state that I have never heard any of the other individuals whose names I have referred to above as being speakers at weekly meetings of Local No. 1 of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, make any remarks favorable to the Japanese or to any country with which the United States is at war.

"The Peace Movement of Ethiopia, so far as I know, has no official or unofficial policy in regard to the Selective Service Act. Although we believe that we are Africans, we also believe in observing the regulations of the Selective Service Act.

"I registered for Selective Service with Local Board No. 81 on April 27, 1942, and my registration was entirely consistent with my attitude toward Selective Service.

"Although I have been attending meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia for a period of several years and am fairly well acquainted with what is going on in the vicinity of my residence, I have never heard any discussion to the effect that the negro peoples should arise and overthrow the white race with the co-operation and assistance of the Japanese.

"I recall now that on one occasion a colored man of Ethiopia was talking to some other people about speeches that he had heard in Washington Park, in which references were made to the Japanese. So far as I know, he was not a member of Local No. 1, and this was the only occasion on which I have ever heard reference to that subject.

"I know that MADAME GORDON was called before the Federal Grand Jury and accused of something to do with counsellling colored youths not to register for Selective Service. I wish to state, however, that I have never heard MRS. GORDON give any such advice to any colored member of the Movement, and that on the contrary, I have heard her tell them on numerous occasions that they should fill out their questionnaires and register in compliance with the act.

"I positively deny having heard MADAME GORDON announce a Japanese victory in the Pacific Islands to the membership of Local No. 1 on August 30, 1942, or on any other occasion. I also deny that I made a short speech saying that I was happy to hear that announcement. I also deny that I made any remark to the effect that the American people are trying to keep a secret that they do not have supplies, or that the reports that Americans are sinking foreign

ships are false. I deny all of this, saying that I have never made these or any other similar remarks.

"I have read the foregoing typewritten statement, consisting of nine pages, and have initialed each page and all corrections. And I re-affirm that the statements set forth therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/ SEON EMANUEL JONES

"WITNESSES:

[Redacted]  
Special Agents, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, U. S. Dept. of Justice  
1900 Bankers Bldg., Chicago, Ill."

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The original of this signed statement, together with six copies thereof, is being retained in the files of this case in the Chicago Field Division.

Additional information furnished by JONES which is not included in the statement set forth above is as follows.

JONES was in possession of a Registration Certificate showing that he had registered for Selective Service on April 27, 1942 with Local Board No. 81.

He was also in possession of membership cards in the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW CIO). He also produced an employee's badge, #A-13, indicating that he was so identified at the American Car and Foundry Company, Social Security Number [Redacted] and he stated that the employment manager was MR. L. M. ROBINSON. The American Car and Foundry Company is located at 2310 South Paulina Street, and he stated that he had been there since 1936.

MR. JONES furnished the information that he was secretary of Oriental Lodge No. 68 of the Masons, that he had held this position since 1940, that there were approximately one hundred members in the lodge, and it was noted that among his effects was a great quantity of correspondence, literature, and passbooks relating to Oriental Lodge No. 68.

He stated that the Masonic order to which he belonged was founded by a Prince HALL and that the officers of his lodge were as follows:

DR. JOHN C. ELLIS, Grand Master of the State of Illinois,  
Decatur, Illinois  
MANSON BRACEY, [Redacted] (1942), Worshipful Master  
W. N. JAMES, [Redacted] (1938-39), Senior Warden  
J. E. HEDLEY, Junior Warden.  
WILLIAM R. FAULKNER, Treasurer  
VICTOR PRUITT, [Redacted] (1941), [Redacted] (1940)  
Past Master.

It was noted that the letterheads of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia which were found in the subject's possession bore a sphinx head and a crescent with a star near one point. JONES would give no further explanation of these emblems than to say that the sphinx head referred to Egypt and that the crescent and star was merely an insignia.

JONES was questioned thoroughly about the purposes and activities of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. He readily admitted that as chairman of Local Number 1 he was one of the key individuals in the movement and that for a period of three years he had been presiding it and present at all but a few meetings of Local Number 1. He also admitted that he had been in a good position to hear all of the speeches made at these meetings but upon questioning he seemed at a loss to be able to explain or amplify the subject matter of the speeches that were made to the membership.

He was asked to summarize the content of speeches generally made by MADAME GORDON, D. J. LOGAN, or any of the other people who regularly spoke at the local's meetings but he claimed that he was unable to recall what they had said. He also admitted that as chairman of Local Number 1 he made up the program of speakers, extended invitations to persons to speak, determined the order in which they would appear on the platform, and recognized members from the floor who desired to give a talk, but that he was unable to recall the nature of their talks well enough to quote them in substance. The only statement he would make was a claim that in all the speeches the persons making them were required to, and, according to him, did adhere to the main purpose of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, namely, the repatriation of the group to Africa. He also stated that he admonished each speaker to "stick to the principles of the organization" and when questioned as to the type of deviation which this was intended to forestall, he said that he did not know.

JONES was also closely questioned to determine whether or not he could ever recall having heard a reference to the Japanese or Asiatic Peoples or to expressions to the effect that there was a common bond of color and heritage between the negroes and either the Japanese or other Asiatics and he stoutly maintained that he had never heard any such discussion or idea expressed. Furthermore, he stated without qualification that on only one occasion had he ever heard any reference to the above ideas. This is described in the statement which he signed and which is set forth above and he made this statement even though admitting that he had been living in the south side section of Chicago for a considerable number of years and where such ideas were more or less common knowledge.

It was noted that whereas JONES has been very active over a period of several years in the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, espousing the idea that the American negro should be repatriated in Africa, he has at the same time completed his

application for citizenship papers. He was questioned concerning the inconsistency in claiming African citizenship and working for the return of the group to Africa and at the same time declaring his allegiance to the United States and renouncing an allegiance to all other countries. He was unwilling to admit that there was any inconsistency or that his work in the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in any way contradicted his declared intention to become a permanent resident of the United States, saying "You're not a black man so you couldn't possibly understand it."

JONES was taken by the dictating agent and Special Agent [redacted] to the Maxwell Avenue Police Station, 943 West Maxwell Street, and placed in the custody of the Chicago Police Department at 5:30 pm, pending his arraignment before the United States Commissioner on the following morning, Monday, September 21, 1942.

A log was maintained while JONES was in the custody of the agents and this is being retained in the files of this case in the Chicago Field Division.

The notes of [redacted] stenographer, taken in connection with subject's statement, are also being retained in instant file.

The list of members of the Protective Corps which is set forth in the statement signed by JONES is also being retained as an exhibit in this case.

The following description was obtained through interview and observation:

NAME	SEON EMANUEL JONES
AGE	50
DATE OF BIRTH	January 17, 1892
PLACE OF BIRTH	Barbados, British West Indies
CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Naturalized citizen (February, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois)
HEIGHT	5' 11"
WEIGHT	170 pounds
BUILD	Athletic, slender
COMPLEXION	Dark Brown
EYES	Dark brown
HAIR	Black, with small curls, bald pate
FEATURES	Regular
TEETH	Good
MARITAL STATUS	Married
RELATIVES	[redacted]
OCCUPATION	Carpenter, American Car & Foundry Co.

On September 20, 1942 at 7:30 A.M. the subject, DAVID JAMES LOGAN, was arrested at his home at 1844 W. Fillmore, Chicago, Illinois, upon a warrant issued September 19, 1942 by U.S. Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER, Chicago, Illinois, in which LOGAN was charged with violation of Sections 33 and 34, Title 50, U.S.C., by Special Agents [redacted]

[redacted] and Police [redacted] of the Chicago Police Department. The subject was taken to the Chicago Field Office for questioning by Special Agent [redacted]

Special Agents [redacted] conducted a search of the subject's premises at 1844 W. Fillmore and several articles were taken into custody and are presently being retained in the Chicago Field Office. After an evaluation thereof detailed information concerning the materials seized will be set forth in a later report.

The subject LOGAN was fingerprinted and photographed at the Chicago Field Office and interviewed relative to his associations and activities as an officer of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

The subject LOGAN executed the following signed statement:

"Chicago, Illinois  
September 20, 1942

I, David James Logan, make this statement voluntarily to [redacted]  
[redacted] whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that I do not have to make this statement and no promises or threats have been made in obtaining it.

I was born September 7, 1874 in Marshall, Texas. My father was Henry Logan and my mother Cora Greer Logan, both of whom are deceased. I had two brothers and two sisters whose names and addresses are as follows: [redacted]

[redacted] I attended school in Marshall, Texas until the eighth grade, at which time I quit and went to work on the farm. On July 29, 1896 I married Amanda Williams. The following children were born to us: David James Logan, Jr., deceased; [redacted]

Christine Logan, deceased; [redacted]

After leaving school I worked on the farm until I was 20 years of age and in 1894 I went to work for the Cotton Belt Railroad and continued working on that railroad and the Texas and Pacific Railroad until 1917. In 1917 I enlisted in the U. S. Army on August 6th, and was assigned to the 317th Engineers Corps. On January 3, 1918 I was honorably discharged from the army on account of dependency of my family.

"On July 3, 1918 I arrived in Chicago, Illinois from Texarkana, Texas, I came here because conditions on the farm were not sufficient to make a living, and I desired to find public work. By 1920 my family came to Chicago to live with me. I have lived in Chicago, Illinois, since that date.

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[redacted] In 1922 my wife died, and on May 23, 1923 I married [redacted] a widow, who had no children. In 1925 we separated, and obtained a divorce, and during the next three years I lived in various rooming houses in Chicago.

[redacted] On May 16, 1928 I married [redacted] a widow, with the following children.

[redacted] I am presently living with [redacted] at my home at 1844 W. Fillmore, Chicago, Illinois.

Upon my arrival in Chicago in 1918 I obtained work at the Union Stock Yards as a fireman for the Armour Packing Company, which position I held for four years. In 1922 I obtained a position with the Ardmore Construction Company as a concrete mixer and cement finisher, which position I held until 1930. At that time the company went broke because of the depression, and I lost my position. I thereafter went upon Government relief and worked at various times on the WPA earning from \$55.00 to \$85.00 a month. I remained on relief work until 1940, at which time I was put on old age assistance and am presently receiving \$31.00 per month therefrom.

I am a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; this organization was founded in this country by Madame McLe Gordon in about February 1932. I joined that organization late in 1933. I have previously been a member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association since 1919. I have also been a member of the Odd Fellows Club, the Grand Masonic Order of Masons, the Royal Circle of Friends of the World, the United Sons and Daughters of Labor, and the American Woodmen. I held offices in most of these organizations.

I am presently on the Executive Council of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and hold the position of chaplain. I joined this organization because the aims and objects of it were in line with my own ideas. I went to their meetings and liked them, and joined in 1933. The first meeting I attended was held at 2346 Fulton Street. I became a member of the Executive Council shortly after I joined the organization. The organization had about 400,000 members in the United States at that time. About 17,000 of these persons lived in Chicago. My duties as chaplain are to open the meetings with prayer, and to direct and advise the organization spiritually and to install the officers.

The organization consists of an Executive Council of Thirteen members and several locals spread throughout the United States. The headquarters of the council is at the home of Madame Gordon, 4451 E. State Street. She is the executive president. Other members of the Executive Council are Jacob Hart, Indiana Harbor, Indiana; Mr. Johnson, the executive treasurer, Mr. Holliday, executive secretary; Joseph Bonnar; James Parr; Lawrence Moore; Joseph Thompson, master-at-arms. In view of the fact that [redacted]

[redacted] Mrs. Simms, who is Secretary of Local Board #1, is the acting executive secretary of the Council.

In the city of Chicago there are three local chapters. Local #1 meets Sunday night at the Boulevard Hall, 352 E. 47th Street. The president of that local is Mr. T. Jones. The approximate attendance is between 200 and 300 people. Local #2 meets Thursday at 1400 W. 16th Place. The president of that local is Washington Branch. The approximate attendance of Local #2 is 20. Local #6 meets on Tuesday evening at 3144 S. State Street. The president of the local is Albert Clark, and the approximate attendance is 20 members. Local #3 is located at Indiana Harbor, Indiana, and the president is a Mr. Collins. The approximate attendance at that local is 20 people. I usually attend the meetings of all four of these locals.

The executive Council meets once a month on the first Friday of each month at Madam Gordon's home. The organization has about 19 or 20 locals in the United States but have members in all but three of the States of the Union.

Membership in the organization is obtained by the signing of a petition showing agreement with the aims of the organization. The petitions are usually signed by people who attend the meetings of the various locals. We also obtain membership through the sending of "runners" throughout the country for the purpose of speaking to people concerning the aims of the organization. The organization presently has a petition with two and a half million names signed to it, which petition has been submitted to Senator Bilbo of Mississippi, who introduced a bill into Congress in 1939 on behalf of the organization. The organization also has another petition of approximately one and a half million names, which is presently in the possession of Madam Gordon, and which will be submitted to Senator Bilbo.

No dues are required or collected by the organization. Public donations are accepted at the meetings but no stipulated amount is asked. There are no paid officers in the organization. The Executive Council receives money from the three locals in Chicago and Local #3 at Indiana Harbor, Indiana, but none of the other locals in the country every send any donations to the Executive Council.

"The Executive Treasurer, Johnson, keeps the money and I believe he has about \$35.00 to \$50.00 presently in his possession which are the funds of the Executive Council. I do not know where these funds are kept by Johnson. The organization receives no other finances from any other source.

The purpose of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia is to return the people of African descent to their homes in Africa where they belong. The constitution of the organization reflects that its aims and beliefs are charity, friendship and social activities. Its motto is "One God, One Country, One People." Its principles include love, peace, truth and justice for all men with service to our God and people and to our country Africa. The object of the organization is to get out of the United States and move in a mass migration to Africa.

It is our desire that all people of African descent be united under one Government. It is believed that all persons who have one-sixteenth African blood in their veins are of African descent and of our people.

The organization believes that the white man has made a promise to the black man to return him to his own land in Africa. The organization believes that the United States Government will return the black man to Africa. It believes that the black man can and should have a country of his own, with his own nation, people, flag, god and money. It is the belief of the organization that until our people achieve this end, we do not possess real independence. We do not believe we have independence in this country, as we are dependent upon the white man's government, his flag, his people, his culture, and his money, and in such a circumstance, the black man cannot be considered free.

The organization is opposed to war in all forms. We would rather not bear arms against Japan or Germany, or any other country. However, the organization began military training about the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. This training following a revision of the constitution of the organization, which revision I assisted in. The constitution of the organization from 1932, at the time of its revision, also made provisions for military training within the organization but none was ever carried out.

In 1938 I made a trip to Liberia on behalf of the organization, at which time I observed that our government had an army at home. I advised the organization of this fact upon my return in January 1939 but no effort was made to conduct any military training with the organization, until the order was given by Madam Gordon about December of 1941. I do not know why military training was not undertaken before that date and cannot say what prompted her to commence the program at that time. It is my belief that the military train-

wing was instituted because Liberia itself had an Army.

I arrived in Liberia on December 5, 1938 with Joseph Rockmore, who is now deceased. The two of us were sent to Liberia for the Peace Movement of Ethiopia to negotiate with that government for land for a national home for the black man. The organization financed the trip and had obtained the funds to do so since 1932 through the collection of nickels and dimes, and through the sale of old scrap material. The organization collected \$161,669 for the purpose of financing this trip. Rockmore and I each received about \$700.00 apiece as expenses for the trip. A certain amount had been used up by Madame Gordon and [redacted] for preparation for the trip, but they were advised by Senator Bilbo not to go and Rockmore and I went in their place. Upon our arrival in Liberia, we thereafter met with the president of the Liberian republic and his council upon one occasion. We were thereafter called in by the Senatorial Committee of that country who were to investigate the purpose of our mission. We obtained a signed, written document from the president of Liberia, advising that that government would be willing to furnish to the black people any amount of land they might choose if they immigrate to Liberia. One of these written documents was sent by air mail to Madame Gordon, and an exact copy of that document was carried home by me. We left Liberia on January 4, 1939 and returned to Chicago on January 27, 1939. One of these copies of this written document was furnished by the organization to Senator Bilbo, and the other is presently in the possession of Madam Gordon. The last word received from the Liberian Government was a letter received by me from Charles L. Simpson, secretary of state, three months ago, in which he explained the economic effects of the present war on that country.

I have never advised against registration under the Selective Service Act. I personally have two sons who might be called to bear arms for this country, and if they are I shall not rebel against it.

I was born and reared in the United States and I have been loyal and true to this country. I enlisted in the U. S. Army during the Spanish American War and in 1917, as previously indicated, to serve this country. However, I am not concerned at the present time with the war existing between Japan and the United States or Germany and the United States. My only concern is the movement of the black people back home to Africa. I believe that in the event Japan should defeat the United States our people in this country would be treated "like hell". I do admit, however, that in view of the fact that the Japanese people are not called members of the white race, that they are more probably called members of the black race by my organization. I do not know what the condition of the black man might be under Japanese rule but I am sure it would not be any worse for the black man than it has been under the white man's rule for some of us. It is my belief that after all of the contributions of my people to "you and your country," that est let has not been fair, and that we have not been treated as we should have been.

"I deny that in my speech of September 6, 1942, I made any remarks about a certain draft evader, who allegedly belonged to a Moorish group. I did not state that this fellow had refused to report for induction because of his religion, and do not recall the audience wildly applauding because of it. I may have been present at a time when Madam Gordon stated that on December 7th one billion black people struck for freedom, but I do recall that such a statement was made by someone. I do not feel I am in a position to interpret the meaning of that statement but admit it does have its inferences. I have never at any time stated in a meeting of that organization, or any other organization, that the negroes should stop killing themselves and kill more white people. I did not hear Madam Gordon state at any time that one-half of the people of India had joined with Japan.

"It is not true that our organization is seditious. I do not presently know of any draft evaders within the organization but I have heard of some whom I do not know. The organization does not advocate that its members refuse to register under the Selective Service Act; however upon frequent occasions I will admit that statements have been made by speakers at the meetings of the organization which were seditious in nature. It has been the policy of the Executive Council to warn any speaker against making such statements, and also to reprimand anyone who may have done so. We have called individuals before the Council who have made statements which we considered were of a seditious nature and advised them that it was not wise to make such statements. I do not remember the names of any such individuals, but I do know such statements have been made by speakers who are excited and angry at the time said statements were made. I honestly stated that I cannot furnish the names of such individuals because I do not know them. I have never at any time heard any member of my organization express sympathies for a foreign government. I have heard such sympathies expressed by individuals at the Washington Park Forum, which I attended during the year of 1940, but those individuals were never at any time a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. Such individuals were tied up and connected with the "Red" organization of this country, as indicated by their close association with them.

I have been acquainted with Madam Gordon and her husband William Gordon since 1921, at which time they also were members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. I have been associated with them since that time in that organization and later and presently within the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. However I am seldom with these individuals except at public meetings or at meetings of the Executive Council. My association with them has been only for the purpose of furthering the cause of the organization - to return our people to Africa, and for no other reason.

I am acquainted with Mr. T. Jones, who is president of Local #1 in Chicago, Illinois, and have known him for five or six years. I am well acquainted with him and meet him every Sunday night at the meeting of that Local. On one

For two occasions, I have been to his home when he had sickness there. I have never heard Jones make any statements concerning the war or the draft in this country.

I am well acquainted with Washington Branch, who is the president of Local #2. I have known him for twenty years and first became acquainted with him in the Universal Negroes Improvement Association. I have been associated with him in that organization and the Peace Movement of Ethiopia since that time. I honestly state that I know of no activities of Branch which indicate that he is pro-Japanese in his sympathies.

I know Ellis and have known him since 1939, when I returned from Liberia. Ellis is a native born Liberian, and upon my return came to me because I had been in his country. He is a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, often speaks, but holds no executive office. I worked closely with him in meetings and know that he is an alien, but do not know whether he registered under the Selective Service Act. He is a cautious man, has good sense, and is careful of what he says. I do not know of any activities of Ellis indicating that he is pro-Japanese or pro-German in his feelings.

I have met [redacted] only once, that occasion being on Sunday September 14, 1942, at which time he spoke at the meeting of the organization. I have not seen him since. He also is from Liberia; however I met his wife in Liberia in 1939, at which time she was the secretary to the cashier of the Bank of Monrovia. It is my opinion that Schaack has a U.S. Government job.

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I was at one time a colonel in the military department of the Universal Negroes Improvement Association. As such I conducted military training for the members of that organization. I became a member of it the first Sunday of October 1919. In the years that followed that organization became disrupted and the leader of it, Marcus Garvey, was sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and later deported to Jamaica. An international conference was held in Jamaica by the Universal Negroes Improvement Association, at which Madam Gordon attended. Upon her return from that meeting she began the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, which is probably the same organization, with the same principles and ideals as the Universal Negroes Improvement Association, but with a different name. I have nothing to do with the military training of the members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, but military training is conducted once a week on Wednesday at [redacted] in command. The organization does not train with weapons and carries a Liberian flag.

"This statement consisting of 7 pages has been read to me and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ David J. Logan

Witnesses:

/s/ [redacted]  
Special Agent, FBI, Chicago, Ill.

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/s/ [redacted]  
Special Agent, FBI, Chicago, Ill.

Three copies of this signed statement were made and are being retained in the files of the Chicago Field Office.

A detailed log on the subject LOGAN was maintained while he was in the custody of Special Agents [redacted] and this log is being retained in the files of the Chicago Field Office.

On September 20, 1942 at 4:45 P.M. the subject LOGAN was placed in the Chicago Police Department District #1 jail at 1122 S. State Street by Special Agents [redacted]

The following description of the subject LOGAN was obtained by observation and interrogation:

Name	DAVID JAMES LOGAN
Address	1846 W. Fillmore, Chicago, Ill.
Age	68 (Born 9/7/74, Marshall, Tex.)
Height	5'9"
Weight	170
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Medium
Build	Medium
Sex	Male
Race	Colored
Teeth	Good, Gold teeth and crown upper left side

Beard  
Scars and marks  
Tattoos

Glasses  
Education  
Marital status  
Occupation

Nationality  
Citizenship  
Relatives

Black mustache and gray goatee  
Right fingertip and nails scarred  
"American Eagle" and "Masonic Square  
Compass and G" on left forearm

White metal rimmed glasses

8th grade

Married

Unemployed

Chaplain of Peace Movement  
of Ethiopia

American

American

Brothers:

Sisters:

Sons:

Daughters:

Step-sons:

Step-daughters

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Criminal Record

Admitted, Arrested 1924, Chicago FB,  
Disorderly conduct, 24 days in House  
of Corrections.  
Arrested Texarkana 1917, suspected of  
burglary, released.

With regard to [redacted] as listed in the above signed statement of DAVID JAMES LOGAN as being the [redacted] Subject organization, the following is set forth as taken from Chicago file 25-2189, entitled, [redacted] SELECTIVE SERVICE":

[redacted] On January 26, 1942 Assistant United States Attorney JOHN M. KIELY authorized the filing of a complaint and on this same date [redacted] was arraigned before United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER, where he entered a plea of guilty. On January 24, 1942 [redacted] executed a signed statement for Special Agent [redacted] wherein he stated the following:

"I refuse to fill out my questionnaire because it is against my will to kill anyone, also I am a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, whose headquarters are 4451 South State Street, and Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON is President of this organization. I voluntarily joined the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in December of 1932 when it was first founded at Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON advised members, to stand on their own feet as to signing questionnaires. Lawyer [redacted] told me about conscientious objector clause in Constitution."

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The facts in the case entitled [redacted] SELECTIVE SERVICE", were presented to the Federal Grand Jury February 11, 1942 and true bill of indictment was returned on February 12, 1942, filed in the United States District Court before U. S. Judge J. BARNES. [redacted]

The facts in this case are presently being presented to the Federal Grand Jury considering seditious activities in Chicago.

PENDING

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois, will examine the records of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia obtained from the homes of Subjects MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID J. LOGAN and SEON JONES, and will thereafter report the results of this examination.

Will follow and report the prosecutive action taken in this case.

PENDING

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Chicago, Illinois

FILE NO. 100-4932

REPORT MADE AT Springfield, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 10-22-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-29, 30-42	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] ejc
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIA PEACE MOVEMENT: MISTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN alias J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan; O. JONES.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Confidential Informant, [redacted]  
[redacted] gives history and background of organization. Claims personal knowledge of entry of Japanese influence and money into organization in 1934. States that he [redacted]  
[redacted] States that in 1935 MAZARENE TONESEM was national head of Moslems; that one LOGAN is now head prophet in Chicago unit; that [redacted] is one of leaders; that members still correspond with IRA JOHNSON BEY, founder of cult, at State Prison where he is incarcerated. Investigation of HAYNE L. ROBERTS, who corresponded with Madam Gordon from Cairo, Illinois, reveals probability that he is HAYNE ROBERTS of Chicago, Illinois; no evidence of his having started cult in Cairo, Illinois.

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-B7B/AM*

*P/6/79*

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Chicago, Illinois,  
dated September 16, 1942.

DETAILS: At Menard, Illinois

At the Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard Branch, Confidential Informant [redacted] related the following story to the writer: In 1919 one IRA JOHNSON, colored, deserted his wife and children in St. Louis, Missouri and went to Chicago, Illinois with a woman named [redacted] whom he has claimed since that time as his wife. Soon after he arrived in Chicago he came into possession of a copy of the Koran and started organizing a Moslem cult among the negroes. He assumed the name IRA JOHNSON BEY and started preaching that the Moslem religion was the religion of the dark races. He affected

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>attornewy</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>604-493</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <i>100-44410-19</i>	RECORDED <i>OCT 19 1942</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ⑤ Bureau 3 Chicago (1 USA Chicago) 2 Pittsburgh 2 Springfield		INDEXED <i>WMB</i>	
CONTINUE			
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE - 0 - 7-2044			

the mustache, pointed beard and red fez of the Moslem and called himself a prophet of ALLAH; he taught his conception of the Moslem religion including the abstinance from the use of meat, grease, coffee and tobacco, and added as a touch of his own that all believers should contribute the money saved on meat, tobacco etc., to the cause of ALLAH, in excess of the regular dues of \$.25 per month, thus serving both the cause of ALLAH and his own purse.

Informant stated that [redacted] and took an

[redacted] IRA JOHNSON BEY continued as chief prophet until 1929 at which time the members of the organization by vote elevated one [redacted] to a position of authority above IRA. IRA JOHNSON BEY, not being too pleased with the results of the election, sent four other BEYS to kidnap [redacted] and bring him to a South side apartment. In kidnapping [redacted] they failed to find his wife who was hidden in the apartment and she reported their action to the police. The Chicago Police raided IRA JOHNSON BEY's apartment. IRA and his companions opened fire and killed two of the police officers, to wit: WILLIAM GALLAGHER and HESSE HULTS, September 25, 1929. One of the BEYS was killed, and IRA JOHNSON BEY, [redacted] and [redacted] were sentenced to Joliet Penitentiary where they became [redacted] respectively. Informant advised that [redacted]

still living. IRA JOHNSON BEY was sentenced to prison for his natural life and is at present at Menard. (Note: Names of officers killed, associates, date of crime, kidnapping of [redacted] are facts shown by prison file on IRA JOHNSON BEY, which file was checked by courtesy of [redacted] and were in all things consistent with story of informant.)

[redacted] became connected with Japanese agents during the years 1933 or 1934 and began receiving money in rather large amounts from the Japanese for the purpose of converting the organization to the use of Japan; that up to that time the teachings of the cult had been promotion of the colored race to join together, to unite to protect racial interest against the white man; that in 1934 they added to their party line the teaching that the salvation of all colored races would be accomplished by uniting with Japan. He stated that the Moslems at that early date were predicting war between the United States and Japan and laying a plan whereby all negro men would refuse to go to war for the United States; that the plan was that when all of the young white men had gone to war and the young colored men were still here, that then the negroes would be able to rise up and take over the country, this to take place about 1945.

[redacted]

that when he reached Chicago, Illinois he found that a Japanese was at the meetings; that these meetings were held in about the 1200 block of Wasburn Street near the corner of Ashburn Avenue; that he discussed the organization with this Japanese and knew his purpose was to turn the negro race against the whites for the benefit of Japan in the event of a future war, and that the Japanese had definite ideas as to the approximate time of the war. Informant stated that this Japanese, whose name he could not recall, [redacted] in cash as pay and expenses for staying over in Chicago longer than he had planned; that there was a plan afoot for the Japanese to marry a colored woman and take an apartment on the South side for the effect it would have in promoting friendship between the negro and Japanese races. Informant stated that he could positively identify the Japanese if he could see him again, but that the name was peculiar and he couldn't recall it.

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b7D

He stated that at that time [redacted] was high in the councils of the organization; that she was then living in Pittsburgh; that IRA was and still is considered a true prophet of ALLAH and a martyr to the cause of his race; that the Moslems said that if colored officers had been sent to arrest him he would have submitted in peace but that since white officers were sent he had killed two of them to show that white folks didn't have any business messing in colored folks' business; that because of the members' reverence for IRA his widow was highly respected and as a consequence the leader [redacted] kept her with him most of the time and was forced to give her a larger cut on the Japanese money than he gave the other leaders.

He said that MITTIE MAUD GORDON was the half-sister of IRA JOHNSON BEY (Madam Gordon mentioned in reference report) and thereby gained her influence; that she was hardly a leader of the cult but was a very active organizer; that she was born in New Orleans, Louisiana; that [redacted] IRA JOHNSON BEY and a member. He stated that he had recently seen in the paper where she and Madam Gordon had been arrested by authorities. He named as another member of influence in 1935 [redacted]

Informant stated that he had looked on the organization as a racket; that the members were from the most ignorant class of negroes in Chicago whose superstitious minds were appealed to by the fanatical and mystic ritual of the cult. He said that after he realized the seriousness of the Japanese influence he decided he had better get out; that at a meeting being held in East St. Louis, Illinois [redacted]

[redacted]

At the request of the writer, [redacted]  
IRA JOHNSON BEY and he was requested to obtain the present address of [redacted]  
and also the name of the present prophet in Chicago, Illinois.

He returned with the information that the Prophet in Chicago was named LOGAN (probably the DAVID LOGAN mentioned in reference report) A letter dated September 16, 1942 from [redacted] is hereinafter set forth, giving the return address as [redacted] and indicating that she now goes by the name of [redacted]. Informant stated that he was unable to obtain the address of [redacted]. The old man just looked at the card and winked when he asked him where [redacted] was. He said that [redacted] stated that he was to tell the people that they were not to worry; that he would soon be coming home; that the Japs were going to liberate him. It will be noted from the letter that the present title of IRA JOHNSON seems to be ALLAH EL. Informant advised that the names and titles were changed from time to time to suit the impulse of the leaders.

The following letter and telegram from IRA JOHNSON BEY:

[redacted]

[redacted]  
Sep. 16 1942

ISLAM

"Brother Allah El,  
Chester State Hospit,  
Menard, Illinois  
c/o Supt. State Hospit.

"This is from [redacted] I am feeling very well at time. i trust you is feeling fine. [redacted] is feeling fine. [redacted] and his too sons send Islam. [redacted] said i know my words are inspiration and consolation to all my believers. it is wonderful for me to believe in this great works of Allah. [redacted] said because you know for you to believe in a Prophet now. You have believe in the Truth from Creation. [redacted] said I come to save all all that want to be saved from the wrath of Allah by you all accepting my Words of life you will have a chance to live here after the earth is cleaned up of sin. [redacted] said my work is a proof. I am a Prophet: that is the way a Prophet is know by his words, works and deeds. [redacted] said it make him pleased to receive something from a believer because that is some of the proof you feel the same toward i your Prophet. [redacted] wrote this to me in his letter. [redacted] said just believe his words of life and you can live. Obey my law and you can be save. [redacted]

ISLAM

[redacted] wrote me a letter and said - Sister you must strive to do that which is right. the more good you do the more Allah will help you to do good. it is good you have united in Islam, the religion of your forefathers. Islam is a everlasting gospel. [redacted] said sister and it came from Allah, this is the pathway that has been lost from the moors for centuries and it will lead you home on the mind. [redacted] said you are right to desire to be humble. Allah don't visit high minded people only to destroy them. [redacted] said Allah and man are one, the time will come when people will know it to be a fact. That man cannot die. they will know that death is when you pull off one overcoat and put on a new one, and man will know that death is when you pull off one overcoat and put on a new one, and man will know that he dont have to try to save his soul now there is no failure for the human soul for Allah is leading on and victory is sure. [redacted] said yes I am the Prophet Noble Drew Ali Reincarnated. And i always will be. The time will come when the world will know it.

ISLAM

"I trust you was here with me. i dream of you and think of you all the time. i have bee true to you every sence you have been gone. i allways going to be true to you. i am asking my Father through his Holy Prophet to give me a good and humole obedience spirit and help me to go on in Islam. I'm going to do what [redacted] say do. Then i will see Allah and his son . i call on Allah night and day to help me to go on it is Allah will i am a Moslem. All Moslem should be happy at all time for we know Allah and his too sons is here to stay with us. I can tell the world that i am bless i can tell the matron that Allah too sons is here i am watching and waiting looking for you i truly trust i will see you some day soon in the moorish guide. [redacted] said here O here all ye Nations and learn the Truth i am follow Allah and Allah too sons who is not uncartion. I am so glad i am a true Moslem from my heart. i mean good in everything i do i am trying to be careful. What i say what i do in everyting i do for i want to be save in that day. I allway will rember what you told me and what you wrote me. I praise Allah for giving me to his most Holy Son [redacted] and his too sons said Islam and Temple. N.I. said Islam) to my Holy Divine husband from [redacted]

PEACE."

TELEGRAM

[redacted]  
Chicago, Illinois  
March 13, 1942

"Islab praise Allah. We are having another feast on March 13 in honor of [redacted] birthday, age 1 year. We are well and trust that you are the same. Allah is leading on and victory is sure. All the Moslems join me in saying Islam to you. Peace profit and followers.

The above letter and telegram are being forwarded to the Chicago Office for their files. It will be noted that said correspondence was written knowing that same would be censored by prison authorities.

Confidential Informant [redacted] further advised that he knew all of the leaders in the organization up to and including 1935 and would be available to

testify against them if necessary. He expressed the desire that his identity be kept secret until such time as it would be necessary for him to testify.

[redacted] Illinois State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois, displayed the folder of IRA JOHNSON BEY, No. 484, to the writer. Same reflected IRA to have been fifty years old when committed in 1930; it showed him to have been convicted as hereinabove shown in the statement of informant. There was contained in the folder a picture of IRA JOHNSON BEY taken at the time he was received at Joliet and showing him to be wearing beard and fez of Moslem Prophet.

Also contained in the file was an order removing IRA JOHNSON BEY from Joliet to Chester State Hospital which order contained the following: "BEY was active in a negro cult in Chicago, the members of which denied being negroes and claimed Moorish descent. He has clung to his grandiose idea about himself and soon began preaching the philosophy of his cult to other inmates. He was isolated. He is much preoccupied with religious delusions and goes through grotesque ritualistic ceremonies."

The order further showed that his case had been diagnosed as paranoid dementia praecox. He has since been removed from the hospital and is being presently held in the psychopathic ward of the prison.

[redacted] identified the above copied letter and telegram secured by informant, as having been passed by Censor of prison, to IRA JOHNSON BEY. He stated that IRA had had a visitor about a year ago who wore the beard and fez of a prophet; that the name and address could possibly be secured from prison records. He also agreed to cooperate in every way possible in allowing Confidential informant access to IRA JOHNSON BEY for the purpose of his securing further information.

[redacted] advised that in his opinion IRA JOHNSON BEY was mentally sound except as to his fanatical belief in his cult. He also vouched for the reliability of confidential informant and stated that informant had told him substantially the same story a considerable while ago. The informant reminded him of this fact when an article recently appeared in the newspaper relative to the arrest of certain members of this cult.

At Cairo, Illinois

Investigation was conducted at 1861½ Commercial Avenue, and said address was found to be the Middletown Inn, proprietor one WILSON N. RICKS. RICKS is a colored constable, is about seventy years old and has a good reputation among the local police, both colored and white. Inquiry was made of him relative to HAYNE L. ROBERTS, who, according to reference report, wrote to Madam GORDON on September 14. RICKS showed on his register where one HAYES ROBERTS, 4451 State Street, Chicago, Illinois, stayed at his Inn September 3 to 10, inclusive, and also June 12 to 19, 1942 inclusive.

He stated that HAYES ROBERTS was a brown skinned man about fifty-five or sixty years old; height about five feet seven inches; weight one hundred and

fifty to one hundred and sixty, small mustache and slightly graying hair; that he was nicely dressed and had an extra suit bag; that ROBERTS told him that he was here in regard to some property out near Hodges Park, which he hoped to inherit; that ROBERTS questioned him relative to how he could best check the property records in the county; that on both visits ROBERTS said he was going over to Meund City to check records in adjoining County and asked him to go along and help him. RICKS said that to the best of his knowledge ROBERTS had no friends or associates in Cairo and that he did not bring up the subjects of race or religion in his presence. He said that after ROBERTS left his place he received a letter from a woman in Chicago; that she had a return address on it but that he does not remember the name. He said he held the letter about a week and then returned it to sender.

RICKS said that if ROBERTS ever returns he will report this fact to the Springfield Office via the Local Chief of Police.

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ENCLOSURES TO CHICAGO OFFICE: Letter from [redacted] to Brother ALLAH EL, dated September 16, 1942  
Telegram to Brother Allah El from Chicago,  
Illinois, dated March 13, 1942.

PENDING

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois, will attempt to locate and investigate one HAYES ROBERTS, 4451 State Street, to determine if he is a member of subject organization, and also if he is identical with HAYNE L. ROBERTS who corresponded with Madam Gordon from 1801½ Commercial Avenue, Cairo, Illinois.

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Will locate and investigate [redacted]  
[redacted] and will attempt to ascertain if [redacted]  
[redacted] is with her.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will attempt to locate one [redacted]  
[redacted] alleged to have been [redacted] and conduct appropriate investigation of his background and activities.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

At Menard, Illinois, at the Illinois State Penitentiary, will re-contact Confidential Informant [redacted] for such further information as he may have gained from IRA JOHNSON BEY, relative to names and addresses of present leaders of Moslem cult.

PENDING

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to show that they were taking Japanese money at that time and part of a conspiracy at that early date to overthrow the Government of the United States.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California  
October 13, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

7-2-96

SP4-BJA/gm

TC: W-134 EVIDENCE OF MINORITY

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b7D

Dear Sir:

I am furnishing to the Bureau the following information which came from [redacted] about whom this office has already written to the Bureau in connection with [redacted]

On March 26, 1942, informant advised Special Agent [redacted]

[redacted]

He stated that this organization had at that time been supposed to have been working in the United States among the Negroes and was referred to in the United States as "Ethiopianism" and its center is in the Negro University at Memphis, Tennessee. He further advised that he had the impression that [redacted] is in some way connected with this COLORADO FRONT. Informant further stated that he understood [redacted] is known to have contributed to this COLORADO FRONT organization.

[redacted] the organization was an international racial organization strongly opposed to the white race. He stated that the organization was made up of the colored races of the world and apparently was aimed to overcome the white race.



He stated that he had in his position as Propaganda Secretary for the Austrian Government learned that the Nazi government had been using this Colored Front organization as a method or tool to help to fight Hitler.

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Director

- 2 -

October 13, 1942

and cause internal dissension. He stated that such organization was a tool used for propaganda purposes in order to weaken the opposition so that at a period when the Nazis were ready for conquest their conquest would be made easier.

Informant further stated that he knew this COLORED FRONT was being used in the United States in order to cause trouble and stir up dissension among the black race in order to weaken this country in its opposition to the Nazis. [redacted]

[redacted] referred to the Nazis working among the Negroes of the United States and also made mention of [redacted] and referred to a Moslem leader in India.

Informant further advised that all of the information he had concerning this COLORED FRONT organization came from his reading and studying this document in Vienna in 1938.

On September 22, 1942, [redacted] again called this office after reading in the newspapers of the large number of apprehensions effected by the Bureau in Chicago. He pointed out that in his opinion the information previously furnished by him tied in with this organization and he was certain that the Negroes had been instructed by ministers in the South and by [redacted] organization to commit subversive acts in this country.

Yours truly,

*R. B. Hood*  
R. B. HOOD  
Special Agent in Charge

JCE:NWD  
100-0  
cc - Chicago

FBI CHICAGO  
DIRECTOR

10-23-42

4-02 PM

MG

EARN. PEACE MOVEMENT TO ~~ETHIOPIA~~ ETHIOPIA. MADAM MITTLE MAUD LENA GORDON WAS ETAL, INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. INDICTMENT OF EIGHT COUNTS CHARGING MADAM GORDON WITH SEDITION AND AN INDICTMENT CHARGING A CONSPIRACY NAMING MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, SEON JONES, AND DAVID LOGAN WERE RETURNED TODAY BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY. SUBJECTS WILL BE ARRAIGNED NEXT WEEK.

END

8-04 PM OK FBI WASH DC

NM

7-2-46

SP4-BJA/JI

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EX-38

COPY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



FGT:LHM

CC-287

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

October 24, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR John Edgar Hoover

RE: PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA  
a.k.a., The Ethiopian Peace  
Movement, et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Mr. Tolsen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

You will recall my previous memoranda reflecting that on September 20, 1942, officers of this organization were taken into custody by Special Agents for conspiracy to commit sedition. All were held in default of bond, except Madam Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, who was released on a bond of \$10,000.

On October 23, 1942, an indictment was returned at Chicago, charging Madam Gordon with sedition in eight counts. An indictment was also returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on October 23, 1942, charging conspiracy and naming Madam Gordon, William Gordon, Seon Jones, and David Logan. All of the subjects will be arraigned next week.

Respectfully,

D. H. Ladd

7-2-96

SP4-BJA/jm

COE

100-124416-22

REC'D 27

EX-38



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

October 29, 1942.

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

7-2-96

SP4-B

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, AKA  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE VAUD LENA GORDON, WA, ET AL,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

The leaders of the above named subject organization, including MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN, and SEON JONES, were apprehended by Agents of this Office on September 20, 1942, on complaints filed charging these persons with having made seditious statements.

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Subsequently this matter was presented to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, and indictments were returned against them October 23, 1942, charging MADAM GORDON with sedition, and this subject, together with the other three individuals, with conspiring to commit sedition. They were arraigned on October 28, 1942, before Federal Judge WILLIAM HOLLY and all subjects pleaded not guilty. Trial has been set for November 9, 1942.

At the time of the apprehension of MADAM GORDON considerable records and correspondence were secured from her home, a part of which was a file containing typewritten copies of letters which had been directed to various persons from 1932 to the present time by MADAM GORDON as president-general of subject organization. A review of this correspondence reveals a copy of an outgoing letter dated December 13, 1941, directed to [redacted]

[redacted] A photostatic copy of this letter is being transmitted to the Bureau and one to the Richmond Field Office.

The United States Attorney has advised that the original of this letter should be secured from [redacted] so that it can be introduced as evidence.

It is requested, therefore, that [redacted] be interviewed in an effort to secure the original of this letter. A signed statement should be secured from him reflecting the receipt of this letter. In the event the original letter has been destroyed [redacted] should be thoroughly questioned as to whether he can definitely state that he received the original letter by exhibiting to him the photostatic copy which is enclosed.



Director

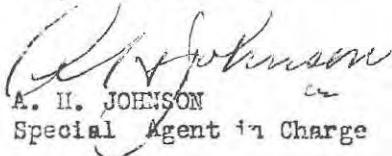
October 28, 1942.

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT  
OF ETHIOPIA

[redacted] has been a supporter of MADAM GORDON for a number of years and considerable correspondence relating to this individual was found in MADAM GORDON'S files. This correspondence reflects that he is in sympathy with the alleged objectives of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and that he has represented her before various governmental boards, including the legislature of the state of Virginia. He should be thoroughly interviewed for all information in his possession relating to this organization.

In view of the early date of this trial it is requested that the statement and exhibits, properly identified, together with the name of the Agent who can introduce the same in evidence, be furnished to this office so that it reaches Chicago no later than November 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.  
cc - Richmond

AMSD

RWA:MAH  
100-8932

December 13, 1941

7-3-46

SPP-BM/km

We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of November 25. The contents were carefully noted.

Yes we are aware of the fact that our people as a whole have no knowledge of themselves or their country. This is due to the well organized plan of the slave-holders. Any student going through schools and colleges should be taught of his race, his country, and his ancestors. This was withheld from our group.

I so often meet educated men of my race who believe that Africa is a land of monkeys and snakes and that it is impossible for a human being to survive there. This is due to the teachings of the missionaries and slave bosses. They have really ruined our people.

I agree with you that when this war is over we will have more support than we have now, black and white as well.

There is one thing that I cannot help appreciating, and that is, those who are responsible for our being in this country are well-informed of our plans.

Our race as a whole should not be asked if they are willing to return to their own country. The plans worked out by a representative number should be endorsed by our government and its official staff, and the people sent back to their country without their consent just as they were brought here, because there are only a few of us who know what is best for our race.

-3-

Dec. 13, 1941

These who propose to be our leaders are the ones who are most ignorant of what is best for the race as a whole. They are so ignorant, they think that the United States government is their nation.

After spending more than 4 centuries here as slaves, at this present time the majority of us are still wards of the overnment. I am so ashamed of my people I don't know what to do, yet I know it is not their fault. It is the teaching of the slaves bosses. They have lost their culture, their language, their religion and God, so they are a lost tribe of Israel.

I do hope a committee of us will be privileged to sit at the round-table conference of nations to plead for our peoples best interests, when that time comes. This conference will be held as soon as the war is over, and unless there is a nationalist committee in this conference who is interested in the welfare of our people as a whole, it is possible that someone will accept slavery for us again, rather than his own government in Africa just as they did when Mr. Lincoln called them to Washington after the Civil War. We are depending on you, as we have in the past, to make it possible for our appearance in this conference through our Senator Filbo. I hope you will write us again soon.

This war is upon us and going with lightning speed. It may be over sooner than we expect.

Sincerely yours,

H.M.L.Gordon

MLG/me

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

b6  
b7c

October 29, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA,  
also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE  
MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUDE LENA  
GORDON, WAS, et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 30, 1942, and the teletype to the Bureau from this office dated October 28, 1942, in the above captioned case.

The leaders of the above named subject organization, including Madam GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN and SEOM JONES were apprehended by Agents of this office on September 20, 1942 on complaints filed charging these persons with having made seditious statements.

Subsequently this matter was presented to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago and indictments were returned against them on October 23, 1942 charging Madam GORDON with sedition and this subject, together with the other three individuals, with conspiring to commit sedition. They were arraigned on October 28, 1942 before Federal Judge WILLIAM HOLLY and all subjects pleaded not guilty. Trial has been set for November 9, 1942.

At the time of the apprehension of Madam GORDON considerable records and correspondence were secured at her home, a part of which was a file containing typewritten copies of letters which had been directed to various persons from 1932 to date by Madam GORDON as President General of subject organization. A review of this correspondence reveals that a letter dated May 8, 1941 was directed to President ROOSEVELT by Madam GORDON. Two photostatic copies of this letter are being transmitted to the Bureau herewith. The United States Attorney has advised that the original of this letter should be secured so that it can be introduced as evidence in the forthcoming trial. The Bureau is therefore requested to secure the original of this letter and in view of the early trial date, it is requested that as soon as possible the original letter, together with the name of the person or persons who can introduce the same in evidence, be furnished this office, not later than November 5, 1942.

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**COPY IN FILE**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Director

October 29, 1942

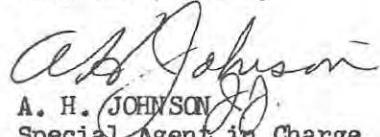
There is also being transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of a letter to Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, Washington, D. C., dated January 27, 1942, and a photostatic copy of a letter to former United States Senator JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS dated May 16, 1934. One copy of each of these photostatic letters is being designated herewith for the Washington Field Office.

It is requested that the Washington Field Office endeavor to secure the originals of these letters and in this connection the United States Attorney has suggested that a statement taken from the person actually furnishing the same reflecting its removal from the files will be a sufficient identification.

For the information of the Washington Field Office, it is known that Senator LEWIS has been dead for sometime and the United States Attorney has indicated that his files are now in the custody of the United States Senator C. WAYLAND BROOKS.

For the further information of the Washington Field Office, Senator THEODORE BILBO has been in constant communication with Madam GORDON and the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in connection with a bill which he has presented to Congress calling for the repatriation of negroes to Africa. It is entirely possible that he will have in his possession other correspondence received from Madam GORDON since December 7, 1941, reflecting her attitude towards the Selective Service Act and the war effort. The Washington Field Office is requested therefore to submit the originals of these two letters, together with the names of the persons who can introduce them in evidence, to the Chicago Office not later than November 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

RWA:DB  
100-8932  
Enc.

CC Washington (Enc.)

ENCLOSURE

100-124410-24

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

WEBBON STATE SCHOOL

• 1980 • 700 words

Dear Bir:

We believe that if we can get you to bring this matter to the President and Congress, the President will give ear to the 400,000 people of the Free Movement of Ethiopia, who sent a petition to the President November 1936, and who have been persecuted ever since.

1. *Environ Monit Assess* 2009; 151: 165–170.  
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2009.

وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ

He asked the railroad companies to contribute millions in free transportation to flood victims, asking the government to furnish one hundred thousand cars country-wide, only grant the request of those who will do so.

We are living the impossible. Finally, we're here.

1940-1950-1960-1970-1980

三

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

4451 So. State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
Jan. 1, 1942

Senator Theo. G. Bilbo  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Bilbo:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/6/77 BY SP4-BSA/JM  
1-2-40

Your letter of January, 1941, was received, contents carefully noted.

As I have said to you before, I regret that America is messed up in the war. What possible aid to the outcome of this war do you think that America might and can give? And from the press, the American is not ready for war. Can the Army caught them unprepared and will they fight? In Poland and Germany, how you do you think future looks like?

I forgave this year ago and the author of the raid asked to give me a few days in order to have time to see. They informed me that the author of the raid was Mr. Garvey. Now it's a year ago today the author of the raid was seen in the Army in the same military camp as the author of the raid. This would have been a danger of bombing and killing all the countries that are holding America in their hands to be destroyed. The destruction of the white people in the destruction of the world is run in the United States and when we die rather than carry on with the plan of God. The Almighty God has ordered this destruction upon the wicked nations and no man can stop us. You will know.

We are still being lynched in our country without trial and burned in the form of black soldiers killed in the camps in United States and yet they cry for peace. There will be no peace until this has been meted out to the black man. Yet in the darkness of this darkness we are hopeful and shall continue our work as long as we live.

Our membership is increasing rapidly. The self-satisfied slave that claimed at one years ago are now sitting our meetings breathless with great anxiety as to what will become of a people like us in the hands of enemies.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo----- January 27, 1942-- Page 20

With air raid warnings all over the city, orders given by the mayor.

We hope the war soon will be over. Then, let us meet around a conference table with black men at the table, to establish the peace of the world. Without this there shall be no peace.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick W. Gordon, Executive President

MMEG/klg

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Chicago, Illinois

1/13/19

President Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

According to the questioner that we have sent out, they request that a citizen must be a citizen of this country and the citizen must be a white man, Negro, Oriental, or Indian. This is not a question of a document that does not concern African descendants.

According to "Our U. S. History" by Gordon L. Weir and Hiram M. Johnson, when the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. was handed down by Chief Justice Taney against Scott in 1820, no African descendant can be a citizen of the U. S. Chief Justice Taney in his opinion the decree of the court stated that Scott was not a portuguese.

1. No Negro whose ancestors had been brought as slaves to this country could be a citizen of any of the United States. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were not intended to protect the Negro. He was but a mere piece of property that could be bought and sold.

2. Congress had no power to keep slavery out of the territories.

3. The anti-slavery restriction in the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional and void.

The decision of the court means that only white men could be citizens. This is true of today as it was when it was handed down by Judge Taney in 1820.

Why should black people of African extraction be forced to fight white men's wars any longer? They have fought these wars for many years and received nothing in return. They have the noose around their necks and did the dirty work and won

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 8/6/19 BY SP4-BSP/BS

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

man would not do and now they are reduced to beggars. They have gone hungry, cold and miserable since 1929. Forced on relief that is abhorred by all self-respecting blacks. Now, they are not allowed to have money but yellow and blue stamps instead; purchasing such foods as the whites desire them to eat.

The Peace Movement of Ethiopia have been pleading with the Government since 1933 to repatriate us to Ethiopia, West Coast Africa, where there is sufficient land held in reserve for future colonists. The Repatriation Bill was introduced in the United States Senate in April 1938, and there are 4,000,000 of us signed up with the Ethiopian government to be repatriated there. Is it a crime of the colonies?

We further ask that the U.S. Government exempt the people of our land, that we be exempted from the draft while we remain here.

We have no enemies in this country to fight. What will we get out of fighting if we do? We are opposed to war. We want peace and to be welcomed in our ancestral country, Africa.

We would highly appreciate your reply to us concerning exempting the people of the Ethiopian nation from the draft.

Respectfully yours,

Charles L. Johnson, M.D.

10/28

FGT:LVO  
11/4/42  
100-124410 - 24

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WENDELL BERKE

RE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA,  
also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE  
MOVEMENT - MITTIE MAUDE LENA  
GORDON, et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

The United States Attorney at Chicago, Illinois, has requested that the original of a letter dated May 8, 1941, to President Roosevelt by Madam Gordon be secured so that it may be introduced as evidence at the forthcoming trial of Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, together with the name of the person or persons who can introduce it in evidence not later than November 5, 1942.

This matter is being referred to you for instructions as the letter was directed to the President. No further action will be taken by this Bureau with respect thereto unless advised by the Department. The Bureau files do not reflect that this letter was referred to the Bureau by the Office of the President.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Very truly yours,

**John Edgar Hoover  
Director**

RECEIVED - ROOM 564  
May 5 1955

FCT:LVO  
100-124410

November 4, 1942

100-124410-34

SAC-Chicago

RE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA,  
aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUDE LENA GORDON, WAS et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

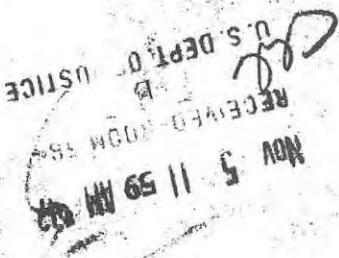
Reference is made to your letter of October 29, 1942, requesting that the Bureau obtain the original of a letter addressed to President Roosevelt by Madam Gordon on May 8, 1941, so that it may be introduced as evidence in the forthcoming trial.

In view of the fact that this letter was addressed to the President the matter has been referred to the Department and no effort will be made to secure this letter except upon the specific instructions of the Department.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hondon Nov 4 1942 P.M.  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



6 NOV 1942  
33

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

102956

Chicago, Illinois.

October 29, 1942.

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

7-2-96

SPY-65A/DM  
#360006

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, AKA  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WA, ET AL  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

b6  
b7C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at Chicago, Illinois, September 16, 1942, a copy of which report was furnished to the Little Rock Office. The leaders of the above named subject organization, including MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN, and SEON JONES, were apprehended by Agents of this office on September 20, 1942, on complaints charging these persons with having made seditious statements.

Subsequently this matter was presented to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, and indictments were returned against them on October 23, 1942, charging MADAM GORDON with sedition, and this subject, together with the other three individuals, with conspiring to commit sedition. They were arraigned on October 28, 1942, before Federal Judge WILLIAM HOLLY, and all subjects pleaded not guilty. The trial has been set for November 9, 1942.

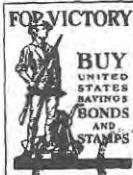
At the time of the apprehension of MADAM GORDON considerable records and correspondence were secured from her home, a part of which was a file containing typewritten copies of letters which had been directed to various persons from 1932 to the present date by MADAM GORDON as president-general of subject organization. A review of this correspondence reveals that copies of outgoing letters were directed to [redacted] as is being set forth:

November 4, 1939

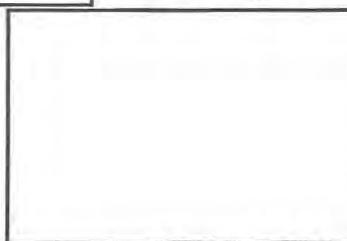
March 13, 1941

July 9, 1941

December 13, 1941



ENCLO. 14



SEARCHED 100

124410-25

b6 b7C

EX-21

1C2957

Director

October 29, 1942.

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF  
ETHIOPIA

b6  
b7c

July 29, 1942

August 28, 1942



Photostatic copies of these letters are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau and to the Little Rock Field Office.

The United States Attorney has advised that the originals of these letters should be secured so that they can be introduced as evidence in the forthcoming trial.

It is requested, therefore, that [redacted] be interviewed in an effort to secure the original letters, and a signed statement should be obtained from him reflecting the receipt of same. In the event the original letters have been destroyed he should be thoroughly questioned as to whether he can state that he received the original letters by exhibiting to him the photostatic copies which are being enclosed.

He should also be thoroughly interviewed concerning the membership of the local chapter of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, control exercised over the local chapter by MADAM GORDON, or any of its executive officers as above listed, and the funds sent by any of the locals to MADAM GORDON. He should also be thoroughly interviewed concerning any advice received by him from any of the officers of subject organization with respect to his Selective Service status or any instructions issued by MADAM GORDON to any of the members of the local organization in regard to their compliance with the Selective Service.

In view of the early date of this trial, it is requested that the statements and exhibits, properly identified, together with the name of the Agent who can introduce the same as evidence, be furnished to this office so that it reaches Chicago no later than November 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "A. E. Johnson".  
A. E. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.

cc - Little Rock (Enc.)

AUSD  
RWA:MAH  
100-8932

ENCLOSURE

100-124410-25

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BDA/JM

4451 S. State St.  
Chicago Illinois  
November 4, 1939

b6  
b7c

7-2-96

SPY-BJQ/pm

We are in receipt of your letter of October 31, 1939. We are glad to know that you are on the job, and are educated and inspired to go forward with this great and noble work. We had a letter from Senator Dilbe this week, and he assures us that we will win when the work comes to the floor. The present war will determine the complete freedom of all people of African descent; so don't give up, because inside of the next three years, the whole matter will be clear to everyone.

The present civilization surely is doomed to destruction. All of those who are holding on to the present order of things, will go down with the Gentiles.

Read the book of Revelation beginning at the 13th verse and you will find that God inspired men to point these things out to us for the latter days; and not one word of his prophecy shall fail. The black people shall be free and Africa must be redeemed.

Yours for the freedom of the race,

(Mr. W. H. L. Gordon, President.....)

ALG/rw

b6  
b7c

March 18, 1941

[Redacted]

We are thanking you for your faithfulness also acknowledging the receipt of your letter of March 10th, We regret very much to hear of the illness of your wife and hope by this time she has recovered.

We are sending you under separate cover, five of our Bill and Speech which is the Congressional Record. We are glad to know that you are still doing all that you can regardless of the worlds confusion which should not concern us as a race. This is a white man's war. They are very busily engaged in destroying themselves just as the Prophet Joel has so beautifully pointed out in the Scriptures. When they are through slashing each others throats we will be free to do as we will as a nation. Don't let this war disturb you. It will be drastic but I hope it will not last long.

Let us hear from you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

W.F.B. Wm. L. Gordon, Pres.

Chicago, Illinois

July 9, 1941

b6  
b7c

7-22/6

SPOKESMAN

Your letter of July 8th is before us and we highly appreciate the interest shown in your letter to further the cause for the redemption of our race.

Concerning your moving we do not consider we will be compelled to leave that entirely up to you because we have no funds to finance your trip and we appreciate the work that you are doing in Arkansas. We know how hard it is to work with our people anywhere. The white man spent four centuries instilling heathenism in our people through his education and churches.

Don't expect them to receive a high ideal of self determination immediately but I feel that they will be forced to accept the issue without an understanding in the very near future. The only successful way to organize the African American is by force. They will not come to their senses by merely talking to them. It will come through the same method that the Japanese used on the Chinese. If you have your own money to go to Milwaukee and a way to make a livelihood after you get there it is alright with us for you to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. E. J. L. Gordon, Pres.

b6  
b7C

December 13, 1941

[REDACTED]

SP4-BRAK

We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of December 5, 1941. It is encouraging to note that you are continuing to hold on to this great lifeline. The crucial hour has come.

The time has come to hold faster than ever before to the cause for the redemption of the African people round the world. Soon this dark cloud shall fade away, then we can see our way out.

Don't fight with anybody over our issue now but tell anybody that may ask you that you are standing for the redemption of Africa and the repatriation of Africans from this country.

Your going to Little Rock was a suggestion of your own so if you find it best not to go I cannot think hard of you.

Hold fast to the cause until the sun breaks through the dark clouds.

Sincerely yours,

M. L. Gordon

4751 S. State, St.  
Chicago, Ill.  
July 29, 1942

b6  
b7c

[Redacted]

SPO/BG/AM

We are acknowledging your telegram of July 26, 1942 that came in time for the meeting Sunday night. We highly appreciate you for this beautiful co-operative interest shown in this telegram and the sacrifice that you made to send it. Truly you are a sincere man to travel 23 miles to represent your state.

We also have your letter of July 27 inquiring about the telegram. Our convention was a great success. You will find enclosed a copy of the telegram that we sent to President Roosevelt, Senator Tilbo and Col. Cox of Virginia, for your information. As soon as we receive a reply, we will be glad to bring the information to you.

We ask you to be of good cheer. Everything is working out fine and in our favor all over the world. In the very near future it will be publicly known that the black man will be free. The east is moving west very fast. This country is completely shut off from Asia and Europe. You can judge from that that the time is not long and shows that our suffering now will not last much longer.

We highly appreciate your interest in getting us a telegram in our convention. We had six telegrams from the southern states that represented our membership which had a tremendous influence in our convention. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

H.H.L. Gordon

HHLB/mc

b6  
b7C

6451 S. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 28, 1942

We are in receipt of your letter of August 9, 1942. About the telegram, we had a reply from Sen. Bilbo and Col. Cox. They both spoke very favorably of it, and assures that a conference will be held on the matter and it will be discussed at length among the Representatives in Washington in the very near future.

It seems, however, that our race issue here and the India situation is somewhat connected, and the complete freedom of India will bring complete freedom to the American Black people, because the same men are holding them both in slavery. Roosevelt and Churchill are working hand and glove in the issue.

We thank you very much for the new members enclosed in your letter, and ask that you please continue to collect them.

Every thing is going well here. So be of good courage and fight on.

Sincerely yours,

MRC:KRT

FED. N. N. E. Gordon, Pres.

7-3-42. 809-1037 R.P.C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET      10/29/1942

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 8

Page 26 ~ b6, b7C

Page 50 ~ b7D

Page 51 ~ b7D

Page 52 ~ b7D

Page 53 ~ b7D

Page 54 ~ b7D

Page 55 ~ b7D

Page 126 ~ b2, b5, b7C, b7D

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X Deleted Page(s) X  
X No Duplication Fee X  
X for this Page X  
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## ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

 FOIA/PA Litigation Executive Order Applied

Requester:

Subject:

Computer or Case Identification Number:

Title of Case:

Section

\* File

b6

Serials Reviewed:

b7C

Release Location: \*File

Section

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquiries about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit,

File Number:

100-HQ-124410

Section

Serial(s) Reviewed:

ALL

2

FOIPA Requester:

FOIPA Subject:

Peace Movement of Ethiopia

FOIPA Computer Number:

1039474

File Number:

Section

Serial(s) Reviewed:

FOIPA Requester:

FOIPA Subject:

FOIPA Computer Number:

File Number:

Section

Serial(s) Reviewed:

FOIPA Requester:

FOIPA Subject:

FOIPA Computer Number:

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

**SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)**

DATE:

ATTENTION

LAST SERIAL:

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

October 29, 1942.

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/jm

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, AKA  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WA, ET AL  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

b6  
b7C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at Chicago, Illinois, September 16, 1942, a copy of which report was furnished to the Jackson Office. The leaders of the above named subject organization, including MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN, and SEON JONES, were apprehended by Agents of this office on September 20, 1942, on complaints charging these persons with having made seditious statements.

Subsequently this matter was presented to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, and indictments were returned against them on October 23, 1942, charging MADAM GORDON with sedition, and this subject, together with the other three individuals, with conspiring to commit sedition. They were arraigned on October 28, 1942, before Federal Judge WILLIAM HOLLY, and all subjects pleaded not guilty. The trial has been set for November 9, 1942.

At the time of the apprehension of MADAM GORDON considerable records and correspondence were secured from her home, a part of which was a file containing typewritten copies of letters which had been directed to various persons from 1932 to date by MADAM GORDON as president-general of subject organization. A review of this correspondence reveals many communications from persons residing in the territory covered by the Jackson Field Office, which are set forth as follows:

ALL DOCUMENTS DESTROYED 1-9-59 C346  
December 13, 1941

1 ENCLO.

June 21, 1940



✓ January 21, 1941  
N30

July 22, 1941

August 28, 1942 169

EX-6

[Redacted area]

0-124410  
B  
OCT 31



Director

October 29, 1942.

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT  
OF ETHIOPIA

January 15, 1942

January 21, 1941

December 13, 1941

March 10, 1942

April 19, 1942

July 20, 1942

July 29, 1942

August 28, 1942

b6  
b7C

Photostatic copies of these letters are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau and to the Jackson Field Division.

The United States Attorney has advised that the original of these letters should be secured from the addressees so that they can be introduced as evidence.

It is, therefore, requested that each of the addressees be interviewed in an effort to secure the original letters and signed statements should be secured from each person reflecting this receipt. In the event the original letters have been destroyed the addressees should be thoroughly questioned as to whether they can state that they received the original letter, exhibiting to them the photostatic copies which are enclosed.

For the assistance of the Jackson Field Office, there is also being transmitted photostatic copies of letters directed by [redacted] to MADAM GORDON dated July 26, 1941, March 2, 1942, and April 12, 1942. Photostatic copies of these letters are also being transmitted herewith.

Director

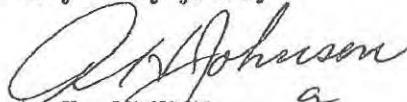
October 29, 1942.

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT  
OF ETHIOPIA

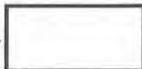
Each of the addressees should be interviewed concerning the membership of the local chapter of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; the control exercised over the local by MADAM GORDON, or any of its executive officers as above set forth; and the funds sent by any of the locals to MADAM GORDON. These persons should be thoroughly interviewed also regarding their attitude towards the war and their support of the war effort. The Selective Service status of these individuals should also be ascertained and they should be questioned concerning any instructions received by them from MADAM GORDON with respect to compliance with the Selective Service Act.

In view of the early date of this trial, it is requested that the statements and exhibits, properly identified, together with the names of the Agents who can introduce the same as evidence, be furnished this office so it reaches Chicago no later than November 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.

cc -  Enc.)

AMSD  
RWA:MAH  
100-8932

b6  
b7C

ENCLOSURE

100 - 124410 - 26

December 13, 1961

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-B5A/JM

I am so grateful to you for your letter of December 6. I indeed glad to hear from you and your kind wishes you that all is well here.

The things are over today at 10 AM. Our will be to go to our home in the morning. I am sure you know that the Lord has given us many blessings in every field.

I don't care to any of your people.

I will highly appreciate some of your love and care for our son. Do you have any news to tell me about the progress of our son. Let's do it.

Let's do it. And let's do it and all the best of the world to him.

I am very aware of what a fight you have had. It is a hard option but I do think God that we must stand up right with the many longhorn bands who came in and those people who up the girls.

A second trumpet sounded on December 7, 1961. That day the engagement between the nationalist and the United Front proved to be of good shape and they are going to be married on Dec.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Gordon

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
June 21, 1940

b6  
b7C

A LL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-10 BY SP4-CJW/km

I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of June 17, 1940, addressed to Celia J. Allen concerning the recent trip to Europe and the assistance given by the British Government to Lady President Muriel Johnson.

You complained about the German people. Please don't be disturbed over your statement. They are our worst enemies excepting the Japanese and any other class of people that we have ever seen.

The war is a god send to us. We shall be free from Hitler over here. We have worked so hard for the German people to give them for us to liberate. We are waiting for the day of deliverance. The German people suffering now will not be suffered again.

Germany is not our enemy. She is our ally. She is tearing down the old world and may return to our land.

Senator Billings assures us that he is strongly behind us and will do all he can to help us.

Yours for the freedom of our country.

MLG/kw  
6/25/40

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

January 21, 1941

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4/BDA/JM

b6  
b7C

Acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 16th, and we were grateful to know that you wanted everything off given. I've been in contact with government and you and as soon as possible will let you know.

We have been working to carry out our mission and the world has regarded our efforts with admiration. We have known that our duty was to help and that does not matter what the place or the profile of the world's civilization. The world has established a solid foundation.

As far as I am concerned, I have no objection to having the world on our side. I do not want to see our world controlled by any one power at this time. I am not able to see to the Pacific it means a complete and total tyrant order of things.

I have sufficient information concerning the Pacific questions that should interest our people of the United States. They are helpless, defenseless and unorganized because of ignorance. The condition of the Pacific I don't know what we can do to save them. If we have the innocent people in they will not have a chance to live. Do what you can and keep in touch with me.

Sincerely yours,

W.M. Gordon, President

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Chicago, Illinois

July 22, 1968

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/OM

We are in receipt of your two letters of July 18th  
and the 19th and the 21. We enclose copy of the. This we  
highly appreciate.

We hope you will kindly find out the truth about the  
brutality to Negroes of our members in Liverpool. Let your  
people to be of good cheer for those that are suffering in  
the UK don't have to suffer much longer. According to the US  
newspapers Mexico and India are already free and the  
soon as Russia is conquered you will see a great change in  
the old world of ours. The Senator says that he can't  
tell what will our right without God and he is soon in the  
UK it is over.

Concerning the registration of the people from 18 to 65  
we have never heard of such a thing in this part of the  
country either by radio or newspaper. This must be a  
Mississippi issue. The men of the Negro Movement of Liverpool  
protested from the US. We have saved everyone that have  
sailed from the war in Chicago. Are they taking both white  
and black for these ages you mentioned? Or is it only the colored  
people. I shall take up this topic with our pop  
leaders because I have no knowledge of this.

Our people as a race are in a pitiful plight. They  
are sound asleep. They fail to see the star that God showed  
it to them in 1934 and 35. If God's hand be not shown in  
our behalf quickly the race will be exterminated. Our pop  
leaders have failed to bring the truth to our people. They  
will die for the lack of leadership. The South is well aware  
of the fact that our people will be free when this war is over.  
They are going to do all they can to exterminate us. Without  
leadership in the southern states where our people are in the  
majority there is no way to save them. It is a pitiable sit  
uation.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

462 B, Santo Street  
Canton, Republic of China  
August 123, 1942

August 28, 1942

ALL INFORMATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJg/jm

b6

b7c

To Sir Henry Colloredo the Secretary of State  
and Sir John Johnson, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec

**THE BOSTON CLUB** **1877**

It is now known that the first two improved by an  
international team led by Prof. Dr. B. D. S. Choudhury, Deptt. of Engg. &  
Tech., IIT, Kharagpur, India, in 1983, were the  
first to have the capability of the  
ability to self-align and self-aligning ability.  
The first two improved by an international team led by Prof. Dr. B. D. S. Choudhury, Deptt. of Engg. &  
Tech., IIT, Kharagpur, India, in 1983, were the  
first to have the capability of the  
ability to self-align and self-aligning ability.

10. The King said to his wife, "It is time we go  
to the forest to collect wood. Let us take the  
two sons with us so that they may help us.  
We will bring some food with us and stay  
there for a few days. We will return home  
when we have collected enough wood."

[redacted] August 28, 1942

If you can come to Chicago, we will highly appreciate having you in our midst, but remember to let me know in time so that I may notify the members of the nearby Local to be present when you arrive.

Sincerely yours,

MMLG:ENT

Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Pres.

b6  
b7C

1451 So. State St.  
January 16, 1942  
Chicago, Ill.

b6  
b7C

[Redacted]  
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

I received your list of new members. We highly appreciate you for the noble work you do in this state. Don't be discouraged because of those who differ with you but continue to preach "AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS" every where you can.

The majority of our race is sound asleep all you know and nothing to be awakened by the bombs that fall daily fall upon them. Two war bonds disturbing us we grow old night on. Old people will be in far worse condition than they are now and without a program for the future they will die or be reenslaved by someone else. Get to work and pray to God that this will be prevented. Keep up the good work and let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

1616 S. Gordon St., Chicago

W.M.A.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-B3A/jm

b6  
b7C

January 21, 1941

[Redacted] BEST AVAILABLE COPY

We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter on Jan. 16, 1941. It is gratifying to hear from you again. We had wondered what had happened to you. It has been so long since we heard from you.

We are still working to carry out our objective; yet, this damnable war has retarded our work to some extent. We hardly know what will happen next. But it does not matter what takes place. The black people of the world will be free when the white men have finished committing suicide.

The storm in the East is rising very fast which is vital to us. Please watch carefully the battle in the Pacific and advise your people to allow nothing to keep them apart at this time. When this battle comes to the Pacific it means a complete end of the present order of things.

We have sufficient information concerning these vital questions that should interest our people of the United States. They are helpless, defenseless and unorganized because of ignorance. Their condition is pitiful. I don't know what we can do to save the lives of these innocent people if they fail to take heed now before trouble reaches this country. It is then too late. Do what you can to rehabilitate Local #11 of Mathersville and keep in touch with me more often.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Sincerely yours,

THIS IS UNCLASSIFIED

DRAFT T-2 PG-B SP-030/SC

J.L. Gordon, President

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP-1 BOP/m

b6  
b7C

December 13, 1941

We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of December 11. The contents of your letter was carefully noted with interest.

We are thanking you for the work you are carrying on in the state of Mississippi. Strong men like you will stick to this cause until the war is over.

In case you are called in question as to what side you are on please emphasize strongly you are with the Africans at home and Africans abroad.

The great Armageddon war was struck Sunday Dec. 7, and is going with lightning speed, so hold fast to what you have as never before.

We have no doubt that we will win.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP-1-BJ/AM

M.H.L. Gordon

4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
March 10, 1942

b6  
b7C

[Redacted]  
We are in receipt of yours March 2, '42  
acknowledging my letter of Februnny 16th also the enclosure  
of 48 new members.

We are still pressing forward as  
you stated and intend to until our work is finished.  
This is a long, tedious task but we will see it to the  
end.

We are glad to see such spirit as  
yours shown and hope that you will continue to ever  
hold to it; because you shall not lose.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours for the freedom of the race.

Mrs. W. M. L. Gordon, Ex. President

KMLG/rig

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-92 BY SP4-BJM/JW

April 19, 1942.

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-29-01 BY SP4 BJM/OM

"We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of April 12. We seriously regret that you are having trouble with the oppositionists carrying in false reports to the white people.

You will come out alright. The Peash Movement of Ethiopia was organized for one purpose. That is for volunteer repatriation for the members of our race who desire to go back to our own country, Africa, without any disrespect to the white race.

Authorized agents are sent out on the field for the sole purpose of collecting signatures of our race to be supplemented to the petition now in the senate, and no other purpose.

You have worked with us in Chicago and done much good by the way of bringing in signatures for our petition, a race conscious, peaceable, influential man. We know nothing wrong of you and respect you for your sincere work in this great and noble cause. We extend to you our highest praise.

To those of our race who prefer to remain in slavery, we have no quarrel. We are only seeking the self-respecting, race conscious nationalists. We have no disrespect for white people, but we are asking them to repatriate us back to our own country where we will be free to work out our own destiny, free from racial hatred, discrimination and amalgamation. You may show this letter to the authorities to whom you come before and we are calling them to give you the right consideration because we know you to be an honorable gentleman.

You will find enclosed a copy of our constitution that you may give also to those in authority. Please let me know immediately if you receive this letter in time for your next trial. If it is necessary. Ask them to write me for further information.

Sincerely yours,

M.E.L. Gordon

JULY 20, 1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-21-70 BY SP4-B3ABM

b6  
b7C

The Peace Movement of Ethiopia is holding a convention here that will close on July 26 and if it is possible for you to attend on that last night we will be so grateful to have you.

Out of this convention we are going to send a telegram to this nation asking for the freedom of our people and repatriation now. It is isn't practical for you to attend personally, please send a telegram endorsing this appeal which we will convey to Washington along with ours. If you send a telegram, direct it here no later than 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in order that I may use it in the Sunday night meeting and that it might represent the state of Mississippi.

Let your telegram read thus: "We the members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia from the state of Mississippi sincerely cooperate with all the rest of the states in the union that requesting the President of the United States to please set free all black slaves of America and repatriate them to their fatherland, Africa."

Your telegram may consist of fewer words to keep the cost down but be sure to make it clear that you agree with our appeal.

Sincerely yours,

M.M.L. Gordon, Ex. Pres.

MLG/mo

4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Ill.  
July 29, 1942

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-7-96 BY SP/PB/PLM

We are acknowledging your letters of the 21 and 26 and the telegram, which came in time for the meeting Sunday night. We highly appreciate you for this beautiful co-operative interest shown in this telegram and that you made to send it.

We are glad that you again defeated the oppositionists. Our convention was a great success. You will find enclosed a copy of the telegram that we sent to President Roosevelt, Senator Gilbo and Col. Cox of Virginia, for your information. As soon as we receive a reply, we will be glad to bring the information to you.

We ask you to be of good cheer. Everything is working in our favor all over the world. In the very near future it will be publicly known that the black man shall be free. The East is moving West very fast. This country is completely shut off from Asia and Europe. You can judge from that that the time is not long and we that are suffering now will not have to suffer much longer.

We highly appreciate your interest in getting us a telegram in our convention. We had six telegrams from southern states that represented our membership which had a tremendous influence in our convention. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

H. M. L. Gordon

MLG/mo

b6  
b7C

4451 S. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 28, 1942

We have your letter of August 20th. We are glad to report to you that we received a reply from the telegram from Sen. Bilbo who spoke very encouraging of the matter and asked us to continue, that we would not lose. However, we understand that it will take some time before this matter will get serious consideration because of the war and prejudice that exists between the two races, yet it will come, regardless to prejudice.

When India is free all colonial people and subjects throughout the world will be free and this will come this year, we believe. It will cost much bloodshed, but it WILL COME. So be of good cheer, and pray to God that we may live to see it, and pray that we do not suffer from the Gentile's plagues.

We will be glad to have you whenever you visit Chicago. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

Erg. M. M. L. Gordon, Pres.

MMLG:KWT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/jm

b6  
b7C

July 26, 1941.

Mrs. M.M.J. Gordon,  
4451-SO-State Street.  
Chicago, Illinois.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

My Dear Mrs. Gordon:-

Yours of July 22, Inst. have been received July 24. We were indeed glad to hear from you also glad that every thing are yet going along smooth and ok. we also are happy that you are holding open air meetings in Washington. Parkers are having such wonderful success

We thank you for all the good news and informations that you send two us. I learnt this morning that the Japs have moved in on China as to prevent this Country from sending aid coming over products to aid Great Britain. Nor that this country will soon spring in to war with Japan. the sooner are the better. so as you said tops we will soon have just what we are looking for.

We would like to be with you all on July 27, celebrating the 94th year of the Independence of Liberia. We know that you all will have a happy time. We'd like very much to be with you all. Though however I will be glad to be with you all at my earliest convenience. We received a letter from [REDACTED] I answered it back to here and my letter return to me that I sent here tell here I have wrote here and I am going to write here again incase of you all know that she will receive it them. Wife and Mother join me in sending our best wishes to you and all Faitful Member's of our Organization. Let us hear from you again soon.

Sincerely yours,



H. Bernard, Org.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4/BSD/OM

b6  
b7C

March 10-1942

Mrs. H. M. L. Gordon,  
4451-SO State Street.

Chicago, Illinois.



100%

SPRINGFIELD

[Redacted]  
March 1943.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Mr. H. M. J. Gordon,  
451-00-State Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-22-96 BY SP4/C3A/03

b6

b7C

My Dear Friends, Gordon:-

I received your letter of Feb. the 16, and was glad to hear from you in two now that we are still in freedom forever.

We learn that the Japs have buried some portion of O'Hanlon on the North Coast. Well the time wont be long. Now I am still on my Job and trying to stay on my job till we knock out Japan. Happy thoughts of Africa. My wife and mother joining in sending our best regards to you all. All faithful members of the peace movement of Ethiopia.

On the 13, or 14, I was called in to register for war. Now you can estimate how I feels about fighting for such rotten propagandizer of this Country. Well I am ready to start fighting here any hour my moment. And those Broads here are the ones that we should attack or let no know what are our members there are doing. They are traitors those who are also German?

Incluse you will find (46) New Members.

Sincerely yours,

  
T. R. Barnes, Jr.

T/R/B:

b6  
b7C

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

APRIL 17, 1942.

Mrs. H. J. Gordon, Pres.  
2451-SO-State Street.  
Chicago, Illinois.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJW/m  
34000L

My Dear Mrs. Gordon:-

You're of March 31 that have Mr. Indoe  
told to her from you. I am in plan to do that retro still  
climbing higher and higher. Please except my police in ad-  
dressing in writing you. the two the feet I have been coning very  
scirious tribble here with none to call race people of ours.

They're me in Cost throtton my life put the white on  
me aware in Cost that I tryed to get them two help me to  
kill all the white's. somthing I have never written here to  
any of them, I beat the case with my self and wife the only  
witness. one old woman stated I was a bad man and hated the  
around whites for Walker on. told the cost I tryed to get  
her husband to help me to kill all the white's to help too.  
It was a white man and a white woman I was to kill. he got  
out of his home and walked three miles (3.3 miles) and told  
a white man I wan to kill him two watch me and be ready to  
shoot me down on the first site.

Said I was organizing the black agents the white  
in Cost the County Attorney recd one of our letters from  
you to me two the cost. we tolk then it's nothing wrong  
with this organization. it was the only one that would help  
the colored race back two thoro Martin lana. frie. We did  
not know all about that movement and It was good one to do  
those lying black lynchers whether they wanted to or  
not some day very soon they had to go. though It is not yet  
settled I am on the spot for my life. because some of the  
white who did not a prove of the movement tryed the black  
lynchers to kill me and since they fail the white's are be-  
gan to start picking so I don't no what the result will be  
I am appealing to you, to see that I get some protection  
as far as your power will allow you. who are neither join  
join sending our best regards to you all.

yours for the freedom of the race and Bro.

*Bernard*  
H. J. Bernard, Org.

TH/B:

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

4451 S. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 28, 1942

b6  
b7C

We are in receipt of your letter of August 17th bringing in your report for the month, for which we are very grateful to you.

We received a reply from Senator Billups concerning our telegram. He spoke very encouraging about it. We also heard from Col. Cox who said the matter would come up before a conference in the very near future. But they know that white people in this country are afraid because they are fighting a losing war, and it will take sometime before the matter reaches its culmination.

We highly appreciate the courage and interest shown by you to continue to keep the work up in the State of Fla.. So keep in touch with us from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

MMLG:EMT

Mrs. M. M. Gordon,  
Pres.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4 EBJM/JM

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

b6  
b7C

**January 21, 1941**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP-4/B-5A/mj

With the greatest of pleasure we are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Jan. 13th. We were the first person on the field to send in our exhibit from 1941 and we highly appreciate your kind suggestion that da leading you to hold onto the

Have no fear for the Africans. Before  
long they will be freed from the  
power of savans and heretics throughout the world.  
They will be retributed to their own land.

We are still working to carry out our objectives, yet this damnable war has retarded our progress to some extent. We hardly know what will happen here, but it does not matter what takes place, the bulk of people of the world will be free when the white men have finished committing suicide. The storm in the East is rising very fast which is well known. Please watch carefully the battle in the Pacific and advise your people to allow nothing to keep them apart at this time. When this battle comes to the Pacific it means a complete end of the present order of things.

We have sufficient information concerning these vital questions that should interest our people of the United States. They are helpless, defenseless, and unorganized because of Ignorance. Their condition is pitiful. I don't know what we can do to save the lives of these innocent people if they fail to take heed now before trouble reaches this Country; it is then too late. Do what you can and keep in touch with me often.

Sincerely yours,

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois.

October 29, 1942.

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/jm

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, AKA  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WA, ET AL,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

b6  
b7C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at Chicago, Illinois, September 16, 1942, copy of which report was furnished to the Miami Field Office. The leaders of the above named subject organization, including MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN, and SEON JONES, were apprehended by Agents of this office on September 20, 1942, on complaints charging these persons with having made seditious statements.

Subsequently this matter was presented to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, and indictments were returned against them on October 23, 1942, charging MADAM GORDON with sedition, and this subject, together with the other three individuals, with conspiring to commit sedition. They were arraigned on October 28, 1942, before Federal Judge WILLIAM HOLLY, and all subjects pleaded not guilty. The trial has been set for November 9, 1942.

At the time of the apprehension of MADAM GORDON, considerable records and correspondence were secured, a part of which was a file containing type-written copies of letters which had been directed to various persons, from 1932 to date, by MADAM GORDON as president-general of subject organization. A review of this correspondence reveals that copies of outgoing letters dated January 21, 1941, and August 28, 1942, were directed to [redacted]

[redacted] in the Miami Field Division.

Photostatic copies of these two letters are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau and the Miami Field Office.

*ENCL 6* The United States Attorney has advised that the original of these letters from the addressee should be secured so that they can be introduced as evidence.

LETTERS DESTROYED 1-9-58 R34

RECORDED & INDEXED

It is requested, therefore, that the Miami Field Division interview

[redacted] in an effort to secure the original

letters. A signed statement should be secured from him reflecting the receipt of these letters. In the event the [redacted] letters have been destroyed, [redacted] should be thoroughly questioned as to



COPY IN FILE EX-18

100-124410-27

*WPA APPROVED  
U.S. GOVERNMENT*

b6  
b7C

Director

October 29, 1942.

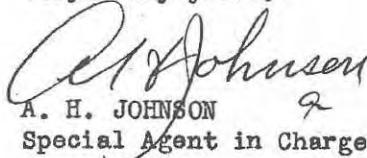
RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT  
TO ETHIOPIA

whether he can state that he received the original letters by exhibiting to him the photostatic copies which are enclosed.

[redacted] should also be interviewed concerning the membership of the local chapter of The Peace Movement of Ethiopia located in [redacted]  
[redacted] the control exercised over this local chapter by MADAM GORDON, or any of its executive officers as above listed, and the funds sent by him to MADAM GORDON.

In view of the early date of this trial, it is requested that the statements and exhibits, properly identified, together with the name of the Agent who can introduce same in evidence, be furnished to this office so that it reaches Chicago no later than November 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.  
AMSD  
RWA:MAH

cc - Miami (Enc.)

100-8932

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

W  
October 29, 1942.

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BSG/om

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, AKA  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WA, ET AL,  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

b6  
b7C

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] made at Chicago, Illinois, September 16, 1942, copy of which report was furnished to the New Orleans Office. The leaders of the above named subject organization, including MADAM GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, DAVID LOGAN, and SEON JONES, were apprehended by Agents of this office on September 20, 1942, on complaints charging these persons with having made seditious statements.

Subsequently this matter was presented to the Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago, and indictments were returned against them on October 23, 1942, charging MADAM GORDON with sedition, and this subject, together with the other three individuals, with conspiring to commit sedition. They were arraigned on October 28, 1942, before Federal Judge WILLIAM HOLLY, and all subjects pleaded not guilty. The trial has been set for November 9, 1942.

At the time of the apprehension of MADAM GORDON considerable records and correspondence were secured from her home, a part of which was a file containing typewritten copies of letters which had been directed to various persons by MADAM GORDON as president-general of subject organization from 1932 to the present time.

A review of this correspondence reveals a copy of an outgoing letter dated December 13, 1941, directed to [redacted]

[redacted] Photostatic copies of this letter are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau and to the New Orleans Field Division.

ENCLO. 14 N35  
The United States Attorney has advised that the original of this letter should be secured from [redacted] it can be introduced as evidence in the forthcoming trial.



It is requested, therefore, that [redacted] be interviewed in an effort to secure the original letter. A signed statement should be secured from her reflecting this receipt. In the event the original letter has been destroyed, [redacted] should be thoroughly questioned as to whether she can state that she received the original letter by exhibiting to her the photostatic copy which is enclosed.

COPY IN FILE

EX-31

Director

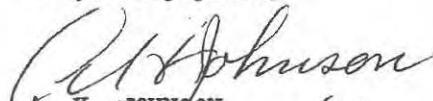
October 29, 1942.

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT  
OF ETHIOPIA

She should also be thoroughly interviewed concerning the membership of the local chapter of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, control exercised over the local chapter by MADAM GORDON, or any of its executive officers as above listed, and any funds sent by this local chapter to MADAM GORDON.

In view of the early date of this trial it is requested that the statement and exhibits, properly identified, together with the name of the Agent who can introduce the same as evidence, be furnished this office so it reaches Chicago no later than November 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Enc.

cc - New Orleans (Enc.)

AMSD

RWA:MAH  
100-8932

ENCLOSURE

100-124410-28

December 15, 1941

b6  
b7C

P.B.W.

Sgt. C. S. P. H.

We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of December 1, 1941. Your letter found us all well and just as happy as a dead pig in the sunshine. Happy for two reasons: 1. because you are well and doing well, 2. because the war of Armageddon broke out Sunday Dec. 7, and is spreading like wild fire all over the world.

Now everyone can see what it is that we have worked hard to show our people.. Through this great battle all men of the down-trodden races shall be free. The present order will be completely wiped out.

I hope my people in the south will lift up their heads and cry in one voice "our freedom has come at last". I deliverdd your special message to Mrs. Stub s.

All the members join me in love to you and they will be glad to have you return to Chicago at anytime.

All the family is well also. Be strong, have no fear, keep looking east. The time is up.

Sincerely yours,

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

Wireless  
answering  
not in use  
before 11/4

October 30, 1942

CBS  
T

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ATT: Technical Laboratory

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SPY-BJAAM

RE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA

MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON with alias

et al

INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SEDITION

Dear Sir

Reference is made to the laboratory report dated 10-19-42, Bureau file 100-124410 in the above entitled case in which is reported the results of the examination of an anonymous letter addressed to [redacted] the envelope of which was postmarked at Chicago, Illinois 9-22-42, and which was sent to the laboratory for examination by my letter of 10-8-42.

There are being transmitted herewith four additional specimens which are described as follows:

1. Two page letter handwritten in pencil with the heading "4451 S. State Street, Chicago, Ills." [redacted] and signed by Mrs. M.M.L.Gordon.

2. Four page letter handwritten in pencil with the heading "4451 S. State, Chicago, Ills., to [redacted] the envelope in which this letter was found in Madam Gordon's records is also being included.

3. One page sheet of plain typing paper on which is hand written in pencil on both sides of the paper and beginning as follows: "Chicago, Ill. Oct. 12, '39, a Referlation from the P.M.O.E."

COPIES DESTROYED 1944

4. A small notebook on the face of which is the word "Summer", and containing a picture of a man and a woman paddling a canoe. This notebook contains penciled notations and writings.

INDEXED

EX-39

NOV 1 1942

124410-29

EX-39

NOV 1 1942

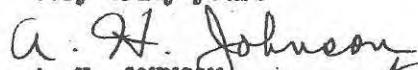
Director 10-30-42

Peace Movement to Ethiopia

The laboratory is further requested to compare the handwriting of these specimens with that appearing in the anonymous letter in instant case forwarded to the Bureau on 10-8-42.

It is believed that Madam Gordon with alias, who is the President General of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, is the author of specimens numbered 1, 2, 3 and various notations appearing in specimen No. 4. This subject together with three other leaders of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia were apprehended recently by Agents of this office on charges of sedition. These subjects have all pleaded not guilty and the trial in instant case has been set for November 9, 1942. Therefore it is imperative that these exhibits together with the results of the laboratory examination be furnished this office by November 5, 1942. In the event an identification is effected the presence of the laboratory technician will undoubtedly be necessary in the trial.

Very truly yours



A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

RWA:FB  
100-8932

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date November 4, 1942

Case References

100-124410

SAC:Chicago

Consigned to:

Peace Movement to Ethiopia; Mittie Maud Lena  
Gordon with alias, et al.;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEDITION.List of Contents

Q4 through Q12.

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-B5AVM

ENCLOSURE

100-124410-29

SWM:DMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Report

November 5, 1942

File # 100-124410-29

b6  
b7C

Re: Peace Movement to Ethiopia  
Mittie Maud Lena Gordon with alias,  
et al.;  
Internal Security - J; Sedition.

Lab # 92874

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/jm

Examination requested by:

Chicago

Reference: Letter of October 30, 1942

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:

- Q4 First sheet of letter written on lined paper beginning "Dear friend dont how\*\*\*".  
 Q5 Second sheet of letter written on lined paper beginning "but we cant give up\*\*\*".  
 Q6 First sheet of letter handwritten in pencil on lined paper beginning [redacted]  
 Q7 Second sheet of letter handwritten in pencil on lined paper beginning "Where We Can Make & \*\*\*".  
 Q8 Third sheet of letter handwritten in pencil on lined paper beginning "2 Question Please Farm with us a Unidad\*\*\*".  
 Q9 Fourth sheet of letter handwritten in pencil on lined paper beginning "2 We shall not Fight\*\*\*".  
 Q10 Envelope without stamp or postmark addressed to "M. M. L. Gordon, 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois".  
 Q11 One sheet of plain paper which is handwritten in pencil, a letter, beginning "A Reberlation from th P.M.O.E. \*\*\*".  
 Q12 Small notebook on the face of which is the word "Summer" and a picture of a man and a woman paddling a canoe.

*Enc*  
9  
Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 8

\*\*\*\*\*

As a result of the examination in which specimens Q4 through Q12 were compared with specimens Q1, Q2 and Q3 submitted by your office under date of October 8, 1942, it was concluded that none of the persons who wrote specimens Q4 through Q12 wrote specimens Q1 through Q3.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2-Chicago (Enclosure) (REGISTERED AIR MAIL)  
1-Laboratory

*Erg*  
*VJ*  
*DPAK*  
*OB*

Page Two  
Laboratory Report

After comparing the instant specimens with each other, it was concluded that the person who wrote specimens Q4 and Q5 also wrote the words "hear under White supremacy" and "helpless" appearing on lines 3 and 4 and line 15 respectively on specimen Q7; the words "dark skin people of the East", found on lines 3 and 4, and paragraph number 2, appearing on Q8; paragraphs numbered 4 and 5, Q9; all of specimen Q11; all of the writings appearing on the fifth page of specimen Q12 with the exception of the words "every day"; the writing appearing on page 6 of specimen Q12 with the exception of the name "Harold Hopkins" and the numbers and all of the writing on page 7 of specimen Q12. The remainder of the writing appearing on specimens Q4 through Q12 was concluded to have been written by persons different than the writer of specimens Q4 and Q5 with the exception of the writing on the cover of Q12; page 1 (blue blotter); the words "Japanese Council S. Ignacio" appearing on page 2; the writing appearing on page 3; the words [redacted] and the numbers appearing on page 6 and the writing appearing on page 8. No conclusion could be reached in regard to this writing due either to the limited amount of writing or the absence of comparable material. Specimen Q10 is not comparable being typewritten material.

b6  
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It should be noted that specimens Q4 through Q12 are being treated as questioned specimens inasmuch as the identity of the writers of these specimens is not definitely known.

Specimens Q4 through Q12 have been transmitted to your office under date of November 4, 1942 by Registered Air Mail. Photographic copies have been retained in the Laboratory's file.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

AIR MAIL

United States Department of Justice

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Chicago, Illinois

October 31, 1942

b6  
b7C

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

7-2-96 SP4-BJA/dm

Re: PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUDE LENA GORDON, with  
aliases, et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Richard [redacted] dated at Chicago, Illinois, September 30, 1942, a copy of which is being transmitted herewith to the Washington Field Division and St. Louis Field Division in the above entitled case. Reference is further made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, dated August 12, 1942, in the case entitled "Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Inc., Internal Security - J, Selective Service, Espionage," of which the St. Louis Field Division is the office of origin.

For the information of the office's receiving copies of this letter subjects MADAM GORDON and DAVID LOGAN, SEON JONES and WILLIAM GORDON were apprehended by agents of this office on September 20, 1942 on complaints charging them with having made seditious statements before audiences of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. Many of these statements have indicated sympathy with the Japanese. This matter was presented to a Federal Grand Jury sitting in Chicago and an indictment was returned on October 23, 1942. The subjects all pleaded not guilty and the trial has been set for November 9, 1942. For trial purposes it has been considered especially important to establish the connection existing between the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. It is further deemed important to establish the Japanese connection in existence with the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World.

Inasmuch as the facts pertaining to the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World were presented to the Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis that office is being requested by this letter to furnish all information in their possession concerning any connection between these two groups from 1932 to date and further to furnish any Japanese connections with the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World together with the names of the persons who can testify to



Director, 10/31/42

Re: PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA

the same and can introduce documents in evidence so that the information reaches the Chicago Office no later than November 5, 1942.

For the information of the offices receiving copies of this letter MADAM GORDON admitted in her unsigned statement contained in the reference report of Special Agent [redacted] dated September 30, 1942, that she had been acting in the Universal Negro Improvement Association from 1920 to 1929. She states that she attended a conference of the U.N.I.A. held by MARCUS GARVEY in Jamaica in 1929. After returning to America from this conference MADAM GORDON states she became disgusted with the U.N.I.A. and took no further active part in any of their meetings. Sometime in 1931 or 1932, she advises that she met [redacted] and a third individual named [redacted] who were at that time speaking before meetings of the U.N.I.A. held at 50th and State Streets. At this time MADAM GORDON states that [redacted] was telling the colored audience that he was a Japanese Major sponsored by the Japanese Government and that he would get the colored people to live in Manchuria or Africa and MADAM GORDON states she heard him talk on several occasions. After founding her organization on December 7, 1932, she advised that [redacted] came to her delicatessen store located at 4451 S. State Street and told her that he was going to start the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World and that he wanted her and her group to go along with her. Mrs. GORDON stated that she refused to help him in any way but knew he continued with the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. Subsequently she advised she went to a meeting of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World in Indiana Harbor, Indiana, and that [redacted] was speaking to this group. MADAM GORDON asked him if she could circularize a petition there which he agreed to let her do, and this was the first of her petitions to the Government of the United States calling for the repatriation of the negro to Africa. At this meeting [redacted] told the audience that the Japanese Government had sent him to get these people back to Africa and that he was working under the direction of the Japanese Consulate.

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MADAM GORDON states that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia headquarters were located at 209 E. 51st Street and then moved to 3333 S. State Street. [redacted] came to her house and demanded the signatures on the petitions that she had collected. MADAM GORDON stated that she and her members threw him out of their headquarters and the reason she did this was because she realized he was a foreigner and she further stated he was not sincerely interested in helping the colored people and was simply defrauding them out of their money. She advised that [redacted] was speaking in the Odd Fellows Hall at one of her meetings on December 7, 1942, and that when she came to the Hall he refused to let her

Director, 10/31/42

Re: PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA

b6  
b7C

in. MADAM GORDON states that she and her followers then forced their way into the meeting and put [ ] outside, which caused a controversy between MADAM GORDON's followers and those following [ ]. She further stated that [ ] and [ ] continued to organize and that they were taking money coming to persons in connection with the soldier's bonus. She advises that [ ] was speaking before her group in St. Louis, Missouri, and that when she heard of this she made a trip to St. Louis in this connection, but that when [ ] got word of her coming he left St. Louis before MADAM GORDON had a chance to see him.

In the signed statement contained in the reference report of Special Agent [ ] dated August 12, 1942, on Page 7, [ ] states that [ ] two \$100 bills each to finance their activities among the colored people. He further states that his first work in this connection was in Indiana where he organized in Indiana Harbor and that [ ] and he went there about twice a week. He advises he recalls the name of one of the officers of this local as being a [ ] colored, who is one of the original founders of the PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA and was a staunch supporter of MADAM GORDON for many years. He then advises that he organized in the City of Chicago and that meetings were held at the Odd Fellows Hall, 3333 S. State Street and that the officers he remembers there are one Mrs. GORDON and a man named [ ]. Further in his statement [ ] advises that after his marriage in 1938 he went to Chicago where he was living [ ] and that while here in Chicago he visited a meeting of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia of which Mrs. GORDON was the president and a [ ] was also connected with the organization, and he states that he was informed upon this visit that a Japanese by the name of [ ] was connected with this organization. He advises further that [ ] explained to him that the Japanese Government was attempting to arrange the marriage between a member of the Royal family and a princess in Ethiopia which would further the Japanese interest among the colored race. In this connection it is known that [ ] is married to a negress and lived with her for sometime in Detroit, Michigan. Further, [ ] has told audiences of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia since December 7, 1942, that he was instrumental in causing a marriage between a Japanese and a negress in 1932 in that he financed the preacher, one Rev. PHILLIPS who is now deceased, in performing this marriage. In the signed statement of WILLIAM and MADAM GORDON both of them admit that this event actually took place but they are unable to recall the correct name of the Japanese who was married to the negress [ ] advising it was a [ ] and MADAM GORDON advising this was one [ ].

Inasmuch as [ ] is presently interned in the Kansas City Field Division that office is requested to thoroughly interview [ ] in an effort to determine that he was the individual who was married to the negress through the aid of Mr. and Mrs. GORDON. In this connection a membership card

b6  
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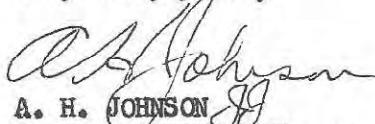
Director, 10/31/42

Re: PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA

in the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World for [redacted] was found in the records maintained at the [redacted] residence. The Washington Field Office is requested by this letter to interview [redacted] for further information in his possession with regard to the connection between the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World and the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. He should be questioned concerning the reception that he received from the hands of MADAM GORDON, it being noted that the statements of Mrs. GORDON reflect she threw him bodily out of the several meetings. He should be questioned also as to the reception he received from her hands at the last meeting he attended of subject organization in 1938 and the further identity of the Japanese identified as [redacted] whom he alleges was connected with the Peace Movement of Ethiopia at this time.

In view of the early date of trial it is requested that the statements and information obtained in this connection be furnished to the Chicago Office to reach here not later than November 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

RWA:shg  
100-3932

cc - St. Louis (encl.)  
Washington Field (encl.)  
Kansas City

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



CC-287

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffee \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

RRR:gjm

October 5, 1942

b6  
b7C

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CUNNINGHAM

Re: MRS. MATTIE MAUD LEA GORDON,  
Peace Movement, Chicago, Illinois.

[redacted] of the State Department displayed to the writer an excerpt from a letter directed to the State Department by American Minister Lester A. Walton at Liberia, West Africa, dealing with the alleged peace movement of the colored race in the United States. The excerpt is as follows:

"In passing on clippings to [redacted] please say that Mrs. Mattie Maud Lena Gordon, President-General of the so-called Peace Movement, whose organization, with headquarters in Chicago, is under investigation by the F.B.I., charged with subversive activities, is the same individual who has been strongly advocating Senator Bilbo's scheme for American Negroes to settle in Africa. Her claim of a 4,000,000 membership is pure bunk. Equally as fantastic is the assertion that members of the Peace Movement are Liberian citizens. Late in 1940 the organization sent two male representatives to Liberia, who were informed by the Liberian Government that selective, not mass immigration, was favored."

[redacted] advised he was passing along this information as he felt that it would be of interest to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

R. R. Roach

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-124410 31

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8 OCT 23 1942

7-2-96 SP4-BJA/JM  
216



CONT'D. ON REVERSE SIDE 1-9-59

FGT'DXM

100-124410 - 31

Date: October 20, 1942

To: SAC, Chicago

b6  
b7C

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, AKA  
THE ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT, ET AL;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEDITION

Information has been received from the State Department that a letter was directed to that Department by the American Minister to Liberia, West Africa, Lester A. Walton, dealing with the alleged peace movement of the colored race in the United States. An excerpt from this letter is quoted as follows:

"In passing on clippings to [redacted] please say that Mrs. Mattie Mead Lena Gorham, President-General of the so-called Peace Movement, whose organization, with headquarters in Chicago, is under investigation by the F.B.I., charged with subversive activities, is the same individual who has been strongly advocating Senator Bilbo's scheme for American Negroes to settle in Africa. Her claim of a 4,000,000 membership is pure bunk. Equally as fantastic is the assertion that members of the Peace Movement are Liberian citizens. Late in 1940 the organization sent two male representatives to Liberia, who were informed by the Liberian Government that selective, not mass immigration, was favored."

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_ This information is being forwarded to you for your information and assistance in the above-captioned case.  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Ladd _____	SEARCHED
Mr. Nichols _____	INDEXED
Mr. Rosen _____	SERIALIZED
Mr. Tracy _____	FILED
Mr. Carson _____	OCT 20 1942
Mr. Coffey _____	FBI - CHICAGO
Mr. Hendon _____	1942
Mr. Kramer _____	SPY-BJA/km
Mr. McGuire _____	NOV 4 1942
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____	1942
Mr. Nease _____	SPY-BJA/km
Miss Gandy _____	1942

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SPY-BJA/km

B.P.

NOVEMBER 3, 1942

FBI, CHICAGO

RE PEACE MOVEMENT IN ETHIOPIA, H. M. L. GORDEN, INTERNAL SECURITY J, SEDITION.

BRIEF OCTOBER THIRTY. SPECIMENS Q ONE, Q TWO, AND Q THREE SUBMITTED OCTOBER  
EIGHT NOT WRITTEN BY WRITER OF ENCLAVE NUMBERED. ENCLAVE THREE AND PORTIONS OF  
ITEMS TWO AND FOUR, AS LISTED IN THIS LETTER, CLAIMED WRITTEN BY WRITER OF  
ITEM ONE. DETAILED REPORT FOLLOWS.

25

HOOVER

A. INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-3-96 BY SP4-B5AMM

✓ Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Wenzel \_\_\_\_\_  
✓ Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED  
ON  
F B  
15 NOV 4 1942  
100-124410-33  
[Redacted]

8:20 AM 11/4/1942 M.Y.T

11/4/1942  
R344  
RECORDED 11/4/1942  
DEstroyed 11/4/1942

SP4  
WY

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

FGT:LHH

October 29, 1942

87

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Recd. Jan. 20, 1943*  
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

(4)  
RE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA  
a.k.a., Ethiopian Peace Movement, et al  
SEDITION  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

You will recall my memorandum of October 24, 1942, reflecting that an indictment was returned at Chicago, on October 23, 1942, against Madam Mittie Maud Len~~g~~ Gordon and others, charging them with sedition and conspiracy.

Mittie Gordon, William Gordon, Seon Jones and David Logan were arraigned on October 28, 1942; all pleaded not guilty and their bonds were continued. In this connection it may be stated that all were held in default of bond, except Madam Gordon who was released on a bond in the sum of \$10,000. Their trial is set for November 9, 1942.

Respectfully,

*D. M. Ladd*  
D. M. Ladd

7-3-96

SP4-BSA/m



100-124411-34

5-26 NOV 2 1942

33

~~FBI~~ CHICAGO

OCTOBER 28, 1942

5-14 PM

IAJ

DIRECTOR

HAY. PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA AKA ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT. MITTIE MAUD LENAGORDON WAS ETAL INTERNAL SECURITY, SEDITION. SUBJECTS MITTIE GORDON, WILLIAM GORDON, SEON JONES AND DAVID LOGAN ARRAIGNED TODAY FOLLOWING GRAND JURY INDICTMENT RETURNED OCTOBER TWENTY THREE, FORTY TWO. ALL PLEADED NOT GUILTY AND BONDS CONTINUED. TRIAL SET FOR NOVEMBER NINE, NINETEEN FORTY TWO.

END

6-15 PM OK FBI WASH C NM

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7-2-96 SP4-B5A67

100-124410-35

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15	NOV 2 1942
216	

COPIES DES. NOTED 1-9-59 K344

ELR:PGB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1827S

Laboratory Report

November 26, 1942  
File #

Lab. # 100-124410-56

b6  
b7C

Re:

The People's Committee to Disarmament,  
Also known as National Peace Movement,  
John Reilly and Louis Gordon, with alias, et al.;  
National Security - J  
Section

99502

Examination requested by:

Chicago

7-2-46

SP4-BJA

Reference:

Letter 11-9-42

Examination requested:

Document

Specimens:



100-124410-56 Q1-Q7 Seven sheets of letter typewritten on the letterhead "The People's Committee to Disarmament", dated March 10, 1942, addressed to [redacted] beginning "We have had your....".  
Q14 One sheet of letter beginning "In taking any military....". (Q1 and Q3 are identified as Specimen No. 1).  
Q15 One sheet of letter typewritten on the letterhead "The People's Committee to Disarmament", dated April 16, 1942, addressed to [redacted] beginning "We thank you for ....". (Identified as Specimen No. 1).  
Q16 One sheet of a typewritten letter dated September 8, 1942, addressed to "Chicago Local Board #26", beginning "I received your....". (Identified as part of Specimen No. 3).  
Q17 One sheet of typewritten letter beginning "In as much as....". (Q4 and Q5 are identified as Specimen No. 3).

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. E. A. Tamm of Disarmament

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_ It has been concluded that the typewriting appearing on the questioned

Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_ documents, designated as Q13 through Q17, was prepared on a machine equipped

Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_ with a fixed pitch type, used two letters to the inch. This style of type

Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_ has been used at the Bureau since 1931. It was further concluded that

Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_ the typewriting appearing on the questioned specimens, Q13 through

Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 6

Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_

File # 100-124410-56

National Security for other typewriting that

Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Quinn \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED  
FEB 1 1943  
FBI - CHICAGO

WJ J. Edward Geary

Page Two  
Laboratory Report #93502

might contain the same characteristics, but none was found. Appropriate photographic copies of Q13 through Q17 will be added to this file for future reference.

Q13 is a plain white bond sheet of paper, which measures 10.98" by 11.0" by 8.48" by 8.49" by 0.0039", weighs 4.522 grams and has an opacity value of 0.92. Q13 bears the watermark "PAINWAY BOND". According to the Laboratory's files, this watermark is used by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, Mechanicville, New York and the Midwest Paper Company, 712 Federal Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Q14 is a plain white bond sheet of paper, which measures 11.0" by 8.51" by 0.0031", weighs 3.616 grams and has an opacity reading of 0.75. It bears no watermark.

Q15 is similar in all respects to Q13. It is further noted that the letterhead appearing on Q15 was prepared from the same type set-up as the letterhead appearing on Q13.

Q16 is a plain white bond sheet of paper, which measures 10.96" by 8.52" by 0.0039", weighs 4.630 grams and has an opacity reading of 0.86. It bears no watermark.

Q17 is similar in all respects to Q16.

As a result of making a paper comparison of these submitted specimens, it has been concluded that Q13 and Q15 are similar in color, texture, size, opacity and bear the same watermark. These similarities would indicate that Q13 and Q15 emanate from the same source. It was further concluded that Q16 and Q17 are similar in size, texture, color, opacity reading and weight. These similar characteristics indicate that Q16 and Q17 emanate from the same source. However, it is noted that Q16 and Q17 are not similar to Q13 and Q15 and did not emanate from the same source.

It was further concluded that Q14 is not similar in paper characteristics to Q13 and Q15 or Q16 and Q17. This would indicate that Q14 does not emanate from the same source as the previously mentioned specimens.

The original evidence is being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

6/20/1968

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois  
November 9, 1942

WPA  
I  
Speciale  
Copy to [redacted]

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

7-3-96

SPY-BJA/km

b6  
b7C

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RE: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA,  
also known as Ethiopian Peace  
Movement; MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA  
GORDON, with alias, et al;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith the following specimens for examination  
by the Technical Laboratory:

ONE PHOTO COPY TO INVESTIGATIVE UNIT  
ONE PRINT COPY TO LABORATORY

No. 1. A letter on the letterhead of the Peace Movement of  
Ethiopia, dated April 16, 1941, addressed to [redacted]  
[redacted] and be-  
ginning, [redacted] We thank you for your personal  
letter."

No. 2. Letter on the letterhead of the Peace Movement of  
Ethiopia, dated March 10, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, addressed  
to [redacted] and  
beginning, [redacted] We have had yours," and ending  
"Sincerely yours, Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Pres."

No. 3. Letter, dated September 8, 1942, at [redacted]  
[redacted] addressed to Secretary, Local Board No. 26,  
6544 South Racine Ave., Chicago, Ill., beginning, "Sir,- I re-  
ceived your 'Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire'" and  
ending, "Respectfully, [redacted]"

The above letters which are typewritten are being transmitted to the  
Technical Laboratory with the request that an examination be conducted to  
ascertain whether these three letters were typed by the same typewriter. The

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Director  
RE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA  
November 9, 1942

paper of the three letters should also be examined for any similarity existing.

It is requested that the results of this examination be furnished to this Office as soon as possible inasmuch as the members of the above-entitled organization have been scheduled for trial on December 8, 1942. The trial in instant case was originally set for November 9, 1942, but was postponed until the later date.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Encls.  
RWA:ZM  
100-8932

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-11135

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/2/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/2/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[Redacted]</b>	JCR:KOK
TITLE <b>PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUDE LENORE GORDON, was, ET AL</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION</b>		
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b> Original letters of subject to United States Senator THEODORE G. BILBO, dated 6-15-40, 5-29-41, 8-6-41, 1-27-42 and copy of telegram dated 8-4-41 obtained from subject's correspondence folder maintained by Senator BILBO. [Redacted]          [Redacted] proper person to introduce them into evidence. [Redacted] requests that original letters and copy of telegram be returned to Senator BILBO's office after use as evidence.          [Redacted] in signed statement, advises letter of subject to Senator LEWIS, dated 5-16-34, was undoubtedly destroyed by him after Senator LEWIS' death. [Redacted] further advised that Senator BROOKS has received no correspondence from subject. [Redacted] proper person to testify regarding destruction of letter. However, requests that his deposition be taken. Statements of [Redacted] set out.</p> <p><i>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/16/79 BY SP-6/CB 1-2-96</i></p>				
- RUC -				
<p><b>REFERENCE:</b> Letter to Bureau dated October 29, 1942, from the Chicago Field Division.</p>				
<p><b>DETAILS:</b> AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</p>				
<p>[Redacted] was interviewed and stated</p>				
<p><b>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</b> <i>J. L. Jenkins</i></p> <p><b>COPIES DESTROYED:</b> <i>1-9-43-ff</i></p> <p><b>COPIES OF THIS REPORT:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Bureau</li> <li>2. Chicago (Enclosed)</li> <li>1 U.S.A., Chicago</li> <li>2 Washington Field</li> </ol>		<p><b>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:</b> <i>John M. Quinn</i></p> <p><b>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES:</b></p> <p><i>100-1246610-B</i></p> <p><i>SEARCHED</i></p> <p><i>INDEXED</i></p> <p><i>FILED</i></p> <p><i>7-2034</i></p>		

that there has been considerable correspondence between the Senator and Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON of 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois, inasmuch as the Senator has sponsored a Bill in the United States Senate which would provide for the expatriation of negroes and aid to the negroes in establishing a colony in Africa. [redacted] stated that all such correspondence is maintained in a folder entitled "President M. M. L. Gordon". [redacted] presented this folder to the reporting Agent and its contents were carefully perused in order to determine if the subject in any of her letters indicated her attitude toward the Selective Service Act and the war effort.

In a letter dated June 15, 1940 to Senator BILBO, subject states that the black people of America have nothing to do with this war, and are African descendants and not citizens of this country.

In a letter to Senator BILBO dated May 29, 1941, subject stated that "It may be after they have sufficiently murdered each other some one will come to the conclusion that justice would have been the best way out. That is what the oppressed people of the world are asking for. Justice."

In a letter dated August 1, 1941, to Senator BILBO, subject describes her arrest on August 2, 1941 because of her activities at a local draft board in Chicago. In a telegram to Senator BILBO at Poplarville, Mississippi, dated August 3, 1941 by W. G. GORDON, notice was given of Mrs. GORDON's arrest. It should be pointed out that this information is being submitted to the Chicago Field Office for their information.

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In a letter dated January 27, 1942 (photostatic copy of which is in the possession of the Chicago Field Office) subject's attitude in the war effort is reflected.

The original of the January 27, 1942 letter, together with the originals of all the above mentioned letters and copy of telegram dated August 3, 1941, are being transmitted to the Chicago Field Office as enclosures with copies of this report.

[redacted] advised that he is the proper person to subpoena should testimony be necessary for the introduction of these letters into evidence. He further advised that he desires these letters and copy of telegram returned to the office of Senator BILBO after their use as evidence.

[redacted] gave the reporting Agent the following statement, the original of which is being sent to the Chicago Field Office, and a copy being retained in the file of the Washington Field Office:

"Washington, D. C.  
November 2, 1942

[redacted]  
make the following statement to [redacted]  
[redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me in order to obtain this statement.

"In recent years Senator Bilbo has been receiving correspondence from Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Executive President of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, whose offices are at 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois, regarding the Senator's Repatriation Bill which he has sponsored in the United States Senate. Among this correspondence there has been letters received bearing the following dates: June 15, 1940; May 29, 1941; August 6, 1941; January 27, 1942. These letters, upon their receipt in the Senator's office, are read and filed in a folder labeled President M. M. L. Gordon and this folder is maintained in the Senator's office. This folder also contained a copy of a Western Union telegram dated August 4, 1941, addressed to The Honorable Theo. G. Bilbo, United States Senator at Poplarville, Mississippi, from W. G. Gordon, 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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"On November 2, 1942, [redacted]  
Special Agent [redacted] the above mentioned letters and telegram, and, at that time, [redacted]  
on all of these letters and the mentioned telegram upon delivering them to Special Agent Robinson.

"I have read the above statement consisting of one page and it is true and correct in all detail.

/s/

"WITNESS:

/s/

Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation."

[redacted]  
was interviewed and gave the reporting Agent the following signed statement, the original of which is being sent to the Chicago Field Office, and a copy being retained in the file of the Washington Field Office:

"November 2, 1942  
Washington, D. C.

[redacted]  
make the following statement to [redacted]  
[redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or  
promises have been made to me in order to obtain  
this statement.

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"Prior to the election of Senator Brooks, [redacted]  
[redacted] Honorable United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis and upon his death all  
correspondence of the Senator [redacted]  
custody and stored pending the disposal of same  
by Mrs. Lewis. After a short period all official  
correspondence was destroyed [redacted]  
of Mrs. Lewis. The letter of Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon  
dated May 16, 1934 to Senator Brooks was undoubtedly  
destroyed at that time.

"I have read the above statement consisting  
of one-half page and it is true and correct in all  
detail.

/s/

[redacted]  
[redacted] special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation."

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[redacted] further advised that he would be the proper person to subpoena should it be desired that the fact of the destruction of this correspondence be introduced into evidence. However, he desires that rather than be subpoenaed to Chicago, that his deposition be taken here in Washington, D. C.

[redacted] further advised that there has been no correspondence between subject and Senator C. WAYLAND BROOKS.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

ENCLOSURES TO CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

Original letter dated June 15, 1940, addressed to Senator THEODORE G. BILBO by Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON.

Original letter dated May 29, 1941, addressed to Senator THEODORE G. BILBO by Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON.

Original letter dated August 6, 1941, addressed to Senator THEODORE G. BILBO by Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON.

Copy of telegram dated August 3, 1941, addressed to Honorable THEODORE G. BILBO, by W. G. GORDON.

Original letter dated January 27, 1942, addressed to Senator THEODORE G. BILBO by Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON.

Original signed statement of [redacted] dated [redacted]  
November 2, 1942.

Original signed statement of [redacted] dated [redacted]  
November 2, 1942.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

LR FILE NO. 100-1377

REPORT MADE AT <b>LITTLE ROCK, ARK.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11-3-1942</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11-2-1942</b>	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] AOC
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN, with alias J. B. Logan, D. J. Logan Jones.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  <i>SPY COUNTRY</i> <i>8/4/42 qd</i> <i>1/2</i> <p>Statement obtained from TOMMIE THOMAS in which he identifies letters received from MADAM GORDON. Original letters in possession of THOMAS transmitted to Chicago herewith. THOMAS advises he received instructions from GORDON in 1939 to foster movement in Arkansas, but states effort to establish locals in state failed. According to THOMAS he has secured 390 names on petitions which were forwarded to GORDON in Chicago. In April 1940 THOMAS remitted \$1.85 to GORDON but denies any further remittances. THOMAS denies receiving any instructions relative to non-compliance with the Selective Service Act.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [Redacted] Chicago, Illinois, dated September 16, 1942. Letter from Chicago to Bureau dated October 29, 1942.</p> <p>DETAILS: In accordance with the request set forth in referenced letter the Reporting Agent proceeded to Grady, Arkansas where the following individuals were interviewed in an effort to determine the identity and present whereabouts of TOMMIE THOMAS, colored.</p> <p>[Redacted] advised that she recalled [Redacted] but that she did not know where he lived or by whom he was employed. [Redacted] added (that) [Redacted]</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>John D. Tolson</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-104410-38 2 NOV 6 1942 [Signature]</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Chicago (1 U.S.A., Chicago) (enc.) (AMASD) 1 - St. Louis, (Information) 2 - Little Rock</p>			

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THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, et al

LR 100-1377

from Chicago, Illinois, and that this fact had aroused some suspicion in her mind.

[redacted] Woods Store, Grady, Arkansas,  
advised that he had no record of TOMMIE THOMAS.

[redacted] Lincoln County, Arkansas,  
advised that he was not acquainted with a negro named TOMMIE THOMAS, but that if he was residing in the vicinity of Grady, Arkansas, it was very likely THOMAS was employed by the General American Life Insurance Company farm or the Peachback farms.

[redacted] General American  
Life Insurance Company, advised that he did not have a TOMMIE THOMAS employed and that he had no information relative to any activity among the colored people in that vicinity.

[redacted] the Peachback farm, Grady,  
Arkansas, advised that he was not acquainted with TOMMIE THOMAS, but inquired of [redacted] advised that he was acquainted with a THOMAS who was working on [redacted] farm a few miles west of Cold Spur, Arkansas.

[redacted]  
[redacted] advised that he was not acquainted with TOMMIE THOMAS, but inquired of a colored man by the name of [redacted] and [redacted] advised that he knew TOMMIE THOMAS and that TOMMIE THOMAS resided across bayou Bartholemew on land owned by a negro named [redacted]

TOMMIE THOMAS was interviewed by the Reporting Agent and the following written statement was obtained. The original of this statement is being transmitted herewith to the Chicago Field Division.

"11-2-42  
Lincoln County, Ark

"I, Tommie Thomas, make the following free and voluntary statement to [redacted] whom I know to be a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises of any kind have been made me in an effort to induce me in making this statement and everything said in it is the truth.

"I was born March 10th, 1895 in Lincoln County, Arkansas. In 1923 I left Arkansas and moved to St Louis, Mo where I was employed by the Terminal Railroad Association of

St Louis for a period of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years. I then worked for 2 or 3 months with the Missouri Pacific R R Co. at St Louis. Later I worked for the WPA in St Louis and my number there was 79290.

"I left St Louis Sept 18, 1939 because of the ill health of my wife and returned to Gould, Arkansas.

"About two weeks before leaving St Louis I joined the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and was a member of Local 17. It met at [redacted] John Tals was president of the Local. Meetings were being held three times a week at that time. Shortly after coming to Arkansas I tried to form a Local at Coal Spur, Arkansas but the attendance was very scarce and I gave up the idea of setting up a Local. Since being in Arkansas I have attempted to follow the instructions given me in person by Madam Gordon while I was in St Louis and during the two weeks I met with Local 17. These instructions were to form a Local in Arkansas if I saw fit and in any went to secure signatures to pass a bill in Congress.

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"As stated above I have failed to establish a Local in Arkansas but have secured approximately 390 signatures on a form supplied me by the National Headquarters, 4451 S State St, Chicago, Ill. These signatures have all been sent to Madam M M L Gordon at the above address. Madam Gordon sent me 15 cards & 15 buttons which evidence membership in the movement and I sold them to the people for 5 cents for the button and 10 cents for the card. All of them have not been sold but on April 29, 1940 I remitted by postal money order, receipt No. 162523, to Madam Gordon, the sum of \$1.85. No other money has been sent Madam Gordon by me or any one else that I know of.

"I have received letters from Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Executive President of the movement and have in my possessions letters from her dated August, 22, 1941, January 14, 1941; March 13th, 1941; December 13th, 1941 and June 21, 1941. These letters have voluntarily been delivered to Agent Wood of the F.B.I. I also state that I have heard read by Agent Wood copies of letters dated November 4th, 1939; July 9th, 1941 and July 29th, 1942, which I received from Madam Gordon and state that I recognize the contents of all these letters and know that I received them. These letters have been burned up but I say again I received them from Madam Gordon.

"This statement is true and correct.

/S/ TOMMIE THOMAS.

WITNESS

[redacted] - Special Agent FBI"

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\* \* \* \* \*

TOMMIE THOMAS had in his possession certain original letters received from MADAM GORDON and the dates and contents of said letters are hereinafter set forth:

"January 14, 1941

Mr. Tommie Thomas  
Star City Route,  
Crigler, Ark.

My Dear President:-

We acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 6, 1941. We are thanking you for the list of signatures that you sent us and the interest you have shown which means that you are still working faithfully on your job.

We are here doing all that we can so do not become discouraged but continue to get signatures for us and let us hear from you regularly.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)  
M.M.L. Gordon, President"

\* \* \* \* \*

"March 13, 1941

Mr. Tommy Thomas  
Star City Route  
Crigler, Ark.

My Dear Mr. Thomas:-

We are thanking you for your faithfulness also acknowledging the receipt of your letter of March 10th, We regret very much to hear of the illness of your wife and hope by this time she has recovered.

"We are sending you under separate cover, five of our Bill and Speech which is the Congressional Record. We are glad to know that you are still doing all that you can regardless of the worlds confusion which should not concern us as a race. This is a white man's war. They are very busily engaged in destroying themselves just as the Prophet Joel has so beautifully pointed out in the Scriptures. When they are through slashing each others throats we will be free to do as we will as a nation. Don't let this war disturb you. It will be drastic but I hope it will not last long.

"Let us hear from you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)  
Mrs. M.M.L. Gordon, Pres.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Chicago, Ill.  
June 21, 1941

Mr. Tommie Thomas  
Crigler, Ark.

My Dear Mr. Thomas:-

"We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of June 7, 1941, and we were very grateful to hear from you.

"We realize you are living in anxiety, looking forward for the coming of the new world and we are sure it is not in a far distance. So hold on a little longer and be of good cheer. We can not loose. We appreciate your letter and are expecting to hear from you again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)  
Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Pres.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, et al

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"4451 South State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 22, 1941

Mr. Tommie Thomas  
Gould, Arkansas

My Dear Mr. Thomas:

"I am in receipt of yours of August 17, 1941 and  
appreciate it highly.

"Work as you have never worked before for the time  
is now at hand. We are in a new controversy  
and have to appear in Court on the 25th of August,  
on another false charge.

"If it be the will of Allah I will write you and  
tell you in detail what happened.

Yours for the freedom of the race,

(Signed)

Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Executive President.

MMLG/rbg"

\* \* \* \* \*

"December 13, 1941

Mr. Tommie Thomas  
Crigler, Arkansas

Dear Pres. Thomas:

"We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter  
of December 5, 1941. It is encouraging to note that  
you are continuing to hold on to this great lifeline.  
The crucial hour has come.

"The time has come to hold faster than ever be-  
fore to the cause for the redemption of the African  
people round the world. Soon this dark cloud shall  
fade away, then we can see our way out.

"Don't fight with anybody over our issue now  
but tell anybody that may ask you that you are  
standing for the redemption of Africa and the re-  
patriation of Africans from this country.

"Your going to Little Rock was a suggestion of your own so if you find it best not to go I cannot think hard of you.

"Hold fast to the cause until the sun breaks through the dark clouds.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)  
M.M. L. Gordon"

\* \* \* \* \*

All of the above mentioned letters were voluntarily given the Reporting Agent by THOMAS and they are being transmitted herewith to the Chicago Field Division. These letters have been properly identified by the writer.

THOMAS also voluntarily gave the Reporting Agent the envelopes in which the above mentioned letters were enclosed, and in addition, gave the writer an envelope postmarked Chicago, Illinois, March 4, 1941, showing the return address to be 4451 State Street, Chicago, Illinois. These envelopes have been properly identified by the writer and are being transmitted to the Chicago Field Division.

THOMAS also had in his possession the original of the hereinafter quoted instrument which was voluntarily given the writer and the same is being transmitted to the Chicago Field Division herewith.

"Chicago, Illinois

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the bearer,  
Mr. TOMMIE THOMAS, is duly authorized by the Executive Council of THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA to represent and protect the interests of THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, in every city and state where individuals of African descent may reside: to establish Locals wherever he may deem it advisable, and to give proper information concerning THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA.

Kindly extend to him the proper courtesies and cooperation, for which we thank you.

(Signed)  
Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, President

(Signed)

E. Helliday, SecretaryNull and Void after February, 1942

MMLG/eh"

\* \* \* \* \*

The above mentioned certificate has been appropriately identified by the writer.

As set forth in the signed statement executed by TOMMIE THOMAS, copies of the letters dated November 4, 1939; July 9, 1941, and July 29, 1942 were read to THOMAS and he immediately recognized the contents of said letters and definitely stated that these letters were received by him from MADAM GORDON. According to THOMAS the original letters had been misplaced or destroyed, but that he could positively state that such letters were received by him.

THOMAS stated that so far as he was concerned, the peace movement of Ethiopia was an organization such as a "Lobby" which was sponsoring the passage of a bill through Congress which would give Africa to the colored race with transportation to said place being furnished by immigration authorities. He said that he knew of no other motive of the movement.

THOMAS advised that he had been greatly interested in the idea of returning to Africa but would not give his reasons for being interested, except to say, "That over there we might live as we are supposed to live". According to THOMAS, he has talked to many negroes in the vicinity of Gould and Grady, Arkansas and finds many of them disinterested in the purported movement. THOMAS added that when talking to a colored person about the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, he explains the purpose of the organization and requests them to execute a petition. THOMAS stated that he had secured the names of 390 negroes to various petitions which he had transmitted to Madam GORDON in Chicago, Illinois. THOMAS added that it was his understanding that Madam GORDON forwarded these petitions to proper government officials in Washington, D. C. for the purpose of securing action thereon by Congress.

THOMAS further stated that he could not furnish the names of any negroes in that vicinity who were actually interested in the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. He stated that negroes who had signed the petition were not considered members of the movement but were merely indorsers of the Congressional consideration of the Movement. THOMAS was very positive that there were no Locals in Arkansas.

THOMAS advised, however, that should a local chapter of the

Peace Movement To Ethiopia be established in Arkansas it would be under the control and supervision of Madam GORDON and her assistants. He stated that so far as his personal work was concerned in an effort to foster the movement in Arkansas, he made all of his reports to Madam GORDON in care of the National Headquarters, 4451 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

As reflected in the signed statement of THOMAS under date of April 29, 1940 he remitted by postal money order the sum of \$1.85 to Madam GORDON, which, according to THOMAS, represented money derived from the sale of membership buttons and cards. THOMAS exhibited to the writer his Postal Money Order receipt #162523 which reflected the true date of this remittance and the payee.

THOMAS further stated that while he was a member of Local #17 at St. Louis, Missouri in 1939, he never paid any dues and knew of no funds remitted by the Local to Madam GORDON. He said that at the present time he knew nothing of the present requirements of the Local Chapters for the reason that he had not been connected with one since 1939.

THOMAS informed that he had never received any advice or instructions from Madam GORDON or any officer of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia with respect to his own Selective Service status or relative to the position of the organization with respect to compliance with the Selective Service Act by any of its members. THOMAS exhibited to the Reporting Agent his registration card which reflected that he registered in Lincoln County, Arkansas on April 27, 1942 and is now a registrant of the Lincoln County Draft Board, Star City, Arkansas.

The writer interviewed [redacted] colored, age [redacted] who resides near THOMAS, and [redacted] advised that THOMAS had never spoken to him relative to his Selective Service status. [redacted] stated that he was registered with the Local Draft Board at Star City, Arkansas and had up to the present time been rejected because of physical defects.

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The following is a physical description of TOMMIE THOMAS as obtained from observation and interrogation:

Place of birth	Lincoln County, Arkansas
Date of birth	March 10, 1895
Height	5'5"
Weight	178 lbs.
Complexion	light
Hair	short (black and kinky)
Peculiarities	Wears mustache. Scar on top of head (on the left and front part of head)
Marital status	[redacted] wife. Married 20 years.

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THOMAS advised that during the crop year of 1942, he had been financed by [redacted], Grady, Arkansas.

It has been noted by the writer that no specific reference is made in the statement of TOMMIE THOMAS relative to the receipt of a letter from Madam GORDON dated August 28, 1942, but said letter was read to THOMAS by the Reporting Agent and he specifically acknowledged receipt of same. Mention of this letter was inadvertently omitted from the statement.

A review of the indices in the Little Rock Field Division reflected no additional information relative to instant organization or any of its officers.

None of the people interviewed by the Reporting Agent and mentioned herein could furnish information pertaining to the activities of THOMAS.

E N C L O S U R E S

TO THE CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS:

Original letters received by TOMMIE THOMAS from Madam GORDON, dated January 14, 1941; June 21, 1941; August 22, 1941; December 13, 1941.

Certificate executed by M.M.L. GORDON and HOLLIDAY

Five envelopes bearing the dates set out above with reference to the letters.

One envelope bearing date of March 4, 1941.

P E N D I N G

## U N D E V E L O P E D      L E A D S

## T HE LITTLE ROCK FIELD DIVISION    AT GRADY, ARKANSAS:

Will conduct such investigation as is necessary in the immediate vicinity of Grady, Arkansas to definitely ascertain the activities and associates of TOMMY THOMAS.

## AT PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS:

Will attempt to determine the identity of one [redacted] b6 b7C  
[redacted], residing at [redacted]. The name of this individual appeared on one of the letters received by TOMMY THOMAS from Madam GORDON. The activities of [redacted] should also be ascertained and she should be openly interviewed with the purpose of obtaining any information relative to the operations of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia in Arkansas.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Originated at: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS File No. 100-5561  
 Report Made at: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA Date Made: 11-5-42 Period: 11-2,3-42 Made by: [redacted] CAP:AP  
 Title: THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka Character:  
 - Ethiopian Peace Movement; MITTIE MAUD INTERNAL SECURITY  
 LENNA GORDON, wa. ET AL SEDITION

## SYNOPSIS

Original of letter from Madam GORDON dated December 13, 1941, together with signed statement as to its receipt, furnished by EARNEST SEVIER COX. COX is unofficial representative of PHOM and other negro colonization movements. Background information relative to these organizations given by COX who disclaims knowledge of any subversive or pro-Japanese activities by them. Copies of letters written by GORDON since her arrest denying Japanese connections also furnished by COX.

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- RUC -

REFERENCE: Letter from Chicago Field Office to the Director dated October 29, 1942.

DETAILS: AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

EARNEST SEVIER COX, salesman for the Laburnum Realty Corp., 924 E. Main Street, residence address, 14 N. 4th Street, was interviewed at the Richmond Office.

Approved:

COPIES:

- 1 - Bureau (Encl.)
  - 3 - Chicago (1-USA) Encl.
  - 1 - RIB - Richmond
  - 3 - Richmond (1- 100-4539)
- ALL ENCL. 15

ALL ENCL. 15

100-124410-39

ONI, A-2, per 3-1942

11-29-42 H. H. W.

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COPY IN FILE

100-5561

He stated that he was the unofficial representative of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and of other organizations who advocated the return of the negroes to Africa. In connection with the letter written to him by Madam GORDON under date of December 1, 1941, copies of which accompanied reference letter, COX furnished the following signed statement:

"RICHMOND, VIRGINIA  
November 3, 1942

I, EAST SEVIER COX, make the following statement willingly and voluntarily to [redacted] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, force or promises have been used in obtaining this statement. I know that I do not have to make any statement and that it may be used against me in a court of law.

I have known Madam M. L. L. GORDON, leader of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, for several years and have been corresponding with her since 1933 or 1934. To the best of my recollection I wrote her a letter about November 25, 1941, though I do not have a copy of this letter. I received a letter from her in reply which was dated December 13, 1941. The body of this letter began with the paragraph, "We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of November 25. The contents were carefully noted". The concluding paragraph of this letter read as follows: "This war is upon us and going with lightning speed. It may be over sooner than we expect". This letter was signed by M. L. L. GORDON and was addressed to me.

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I retained this original letter from M. L. L. GORDON and have turned same over to Special Agent [redacted]. I observed him place his initials and the date in the upper right-hand corner of this letter. I know it is the same letter I received through the United States mails from M. L. L. GORDON and I recognize the signature as being hers.

I have turned this letter over to Special Agent [redacted] willingly and voluntarily.

I am also turning over to him the envelope, postmarked at Chicago, Ill., December 13, 1941 in which this letter was received by me.

I have read the above statement consisting of one page and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. I sign it willingly and voluntarily.

TESTIMONY:

/s/ EAST SEVIER COX

/s/ [redacted]  
Special Agent - F. B. I.  
/s/ [redacted]  
Special Agent - FBI

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This statement, together with the original letter and the envelope in which it was received, are enclosed with this report for the Chicago Field Division. This letter and envelope were identified by the writer, who can introduce the same as evidence.

COX, who is white, furnished the following background information in regard to himself and these negro organizations. He was born in the mountains of Tennessee. Early in life he took an interest in the negro problem and took a post graduate course at the University of Chicago, studying Ethnology, Political Science and Race Sociology. Fired with the ambition to learn more about the negro, he went abroad from 1910 to 1916. For three years he traveled all over the continent of Africa, travelling from Cape Town to Cairo, much of the distance on foot. He also crossed Equitorial South America and visited other parts of the world.

When he returned to this country, he was convinced that the only practical solution to the negro problem was to remove the negro to Africa. He said that there is a sharp division of opinion between the "Amalgamationists" and the "separationists". The former group, represented by such negro organizations as the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People, believes in fighting to raise the negro to the level of the white man and the eventual fusion of the two races by miscegenation. The latter group, composed of such organizations as the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, based the solution of separation of the races by transportation of the negro to Africa. COX said that his study of the race problem in various countries of the world had convinced him that the leaving of the negroes in this country would eventually be to make mulattoes out of all of us.

COX stated that he spent ten years writing a book entitled "White America" which he published himself. He has also published several pamphlets, "Let My People Go", "The South's Part in Colonizing the Nation" "Three Million Negroes Thank The State Of Virginia" and "Lincoln's Negro Policy". He furnished copies of these pamphlets which are being retained in the files of the Richmond Office. The following quotation relative to J. M. L. CORDOR is taken from his pamphlet "Lincoln's Negro Policy" and may be pertinent.

"After the exile of Garvey there arose Negro leaders, several of them, who sought to effect a minor program of Negro repatriation. Their particular interest was directed toward securing and developing small concessions in Liberia, or in effecting small settlements on Liberian land, or upon the land in Liberia which is held in trust for American Negro colonists. Garvey had proved to be the greatest of the Negro publicists and the greatest of the Negro organizers. There was now to arise a mighty

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Negro repatriation movement not dependent upon press publicity. Garvey aided the cause of Negro repatriation, but his organization also carried other concepts of racial uplift. The new movement is confined to a single ideal—"To Return People of African Descent To Their Motherland, Africa". It was this new movement, a "Peace Movement", which prepared the giant Negro memorial to President Roosevelt, as given above.

"The leading personage in securing this great petition to the President is a woman, Mrs. H. L. Gordon, President of the "Peace Movement"; an indomitable spirit, making hundreds of speeches, carrying on extensive correspondence, rallying those whose hope is weak, and instilling a rugged enthusiasm for the cause of Negro repatriation.

It is safe to say that if any American white woman had obtained so great a memorial for presentation to the President of the United States for any purpose whatsoever she would quickly gain the attention of the nation. But the Negro woman remains nationally unknown. The memorial is wholly the work of Negroes. In its implications it would affect the future of the white race, and the black, as no other measure brought forward since the days of Abraham Lincoln could affect them. In the scant space given in the press to the Negro memorial there was a tendency to treat it lightly. It has, however, been greatly increased in signatures and the memorialists plan to ask the President to permit a select committee to submit to him the enlarged memorial.

"Paul Cuffe relied upon his personal resources to begin the repatriation movement. Marcus Garvey sought to have Negroes buy their own ships. Cuffe's purpose was understood and supported by eminent white people. Garvey begged for white understanding and support, but it was not accorded him. Bishop Turner frankly recognized that any effective program of racial repatriation was beyond the power of the American Negro, and he held that the movement should have bi-racial support, for both races would profit by it. The President of the "Peace Movement", her capable advisors, and the signers of the mighty memorial ask for white support on the assumption that the movement would benefit the condition of the whites, particularly white laborers. Lincoln, and Clay, often used a similar approach—an economic one. But the signers of the memorial show as well a spiritual longing to live among a people of their own kind."

COX informed that the PMOE was formed in the Jack Johnson Hall in Chicago, Illinois in 1932, a year or two later he and Iadim GORDON began corresponding. He stated that he was particularly interested in the PMOE because it was the only negro organization whose sole aim was the removal of the negroes to Africa, which fitted in perfectly with his

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ideas. He said Madam GORDON frequently wrote him about their movement. He characterized her as a nervous, fractious, idealist with unbounded energy. He said she was a tireless worker in getting signatures to a petition to the President, aimed at the colonization of the negroes in Africa. COX said that two million signatures had been obtained and as a result they were able to get the Virginia and Mississippi legislatures to pass bills requesting Congress to render assistance in resettling our colored population in Africa. COX said further that Senator BILBO of Mississippi had produced a bill to this end, but that when the war broke out, no further effort was made toward the immediate enactment of the bill in view of the obvious impossibility of carrying out its provisions during war time.

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COX said he also worked in cooperation with the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who likewise fought for the removal of negroes to Africa. He exhibited to agent a letter from NAMES STEWART, President General of this organization, enclosing a copy of a resolution passed at the national convention of the organization in Cleveland during the Summer of 1942, which urged the whole hearted support of the negro race in the country's war effort.

COX said that this organization, together with the PMOE, formed the bulk of the "separationists". He said that formerly the organization known as the National Movement of People of African descent, had been allied with these groups, but has since collapsed. WYATT DOUGHERTY of [redacted] was president of this group.

COX stated that there is no branch of the PMOE in the State of Virginia and that it is largely located in the Northern and Western states. He said further that there was only a small remnant of the organization of the UNIA in Richmond but that there was an active chapter in Norfolk, Virginia, before which he had spoken on several occasions. COX spoke frequently of his friendship with MARCUS GARVEY, founder of the UNIA.

COX said that Madam GORDON had very little money when she founded the PMOE and so far as he knew she had no other source of income other than the contribution of members. He stated that he, himself, had never received one cent for his services to the society. He said emphatically that he had never seen any indication that the PMOE was a subversive organization in any way and he was certain its sole aim was to found a nation of their own for the negroes in Africa. He said he could not believe that it was an off-shot of the Black Dragon Society, as was indicated in newspaper releases relative to the apprehension of Madam GORDON and the leaders of the other negro cults. He said that he knew of no attempts by the Japanese to infiltrate and did not believe

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that any such attempts would have been successful. However, he furnished agent with copies of a letter from Madam GORDON dated September 30, 1942 and October 1, 1942 (which was after the date of her arrest) in which she stated that an oriental named [redacted] had asked the PMOE to assist him in the organization of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. Madam GORDON said that they refused to do this, but that she subsequently attended a number of meetings held by the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, at which she collected many signatures to her petition to the President. She stated that since the PMOE was founded on December 7, 1932, neither [redacted] nor any other Jap has had anything to do with their organization. Copies of these two letters are being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division and to the Bureau.

COX further furnished reporting agent with a copy of a letter he had written Madam GORDON in September, 1942 urging her that if there had been any effort by Japanese to contact her or other officials of the PMOE, to give the F.B.I. all such information she might have. As this letter would not appear to be of aid in the trial of subjects, it is being retained in the files of the Richmond Field Office.

COX also furnished copies of a telegram dated July 27, 1942 addressed to him by the PMOE. He said this was a copy of a telegram which had been sent to President ROOSEVELT. As the contents are rather strong language in demanding that the colored race be repatriated to Liberia immediately, and "that brutal murder be stopped now". Copies of it are being forwarded to the Bureau and the Chicago Field Division.

COX said he had never been to Chicago or Cleveland in connection with the work for the PMOE or UNIA and that the only time he had seen Madam GORDON was in Washington, D. C. about 1937 when they were presenting their petition. He seemed very much upset over the charges brought against the leaders of the PMOE, saying that their usefulness to him in his work was at an end if it were true that they were connected in any way with the Japanese. COX said he thought it was possible that some of the "Amalgamationists" had tried to "frame" Madam GORDON as they had framed MARCUS GARVEY when he was imprisoned for selling stock to finance the Black Star Steamship Line, which he was organizing to transport negroes to Africa.

In regard to the statement in Madam GORDON's letter dated December 13, 1941, to the effect that the negroes should be sent back to Africa regardless of whether they consented, COX said this statement was in all probability based on his own teachings inasmuch as it was his firm belief that the negroes should be removed to Africa by force if necessary

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and should not be permitted to have the choice of staying here to make mulattoes of the white race.

COX stated that he is a Lt. Col. in the United States Army Reserves, Field Artillery, but is presently in an inactive status due to heart trouble.

The following description was obtained from observation:

Name	EARNEST SEVIER COX
Age	About 55
Place of birth	Tennessee
Height	5' 9"
Build	Slender
Weight	140
Eyes	Blue
Hair	White, yellowish tinge.
Race	White
Teeth	Discolored

ENCLOSURES:

TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Letter from N. M. L. GORDON to Col. E. S. COX dated December 13, 1941.

Envelope addressed to COX, postmarked December 13, 1941.

Signed statement of EARNEST SEVIER COX dated November 3, 1942.

TO CHICAGO and THE BUREAU

Copy of telegram from PMOE to COX dated July 27, 1942.

Copy of letter from GORDON to COX dated September 30, 1942.

Copy of letter from GORDON to COX dated October 1, 1942.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

*on  
this  
envelope* ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
~~HEREIN~~ IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/bm

100-124410-31

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

FOR PRIVATE USE ONLY  
PAYOUT OF POSTAGE, \$300.

On  
this  
envelope

7-2-46

SP4-BIA/JM

ENCLOSURES: TO BUREAU

Copy of telegram from PMOE to COX dated 7/27/42  
Copy of letter from GORDON to COX dated 9/30/42  
Copy of letter from GORDON to COX dated 10/1/42

Richmond file No. 100-5561

C-O-P-Y

THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA

4451 South State St.  
Chicago, Ill.  
October 1, 1942

Col. E. S. Cox  
924 E. Main St.  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Col. Cox:

I sent you a brief note last night at 11:15 in order to rectify the report that you read in the newspaper. There were 3 different organizations' officers arrested, but only 4 of these people are connected with the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, myself, my husband, Mr. Jones and Mr. Logan. The Islam group and the Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People of America, referred to in this news item, are not members of our movement. This group have their own leaders whom I have never met.

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It seems according to this report that they put them all under our name. We have no connection with any Japanese agents and never had. No Japanese has ever interviewed me concerning this work.

In 1931, there was an oriental named [redacted] who was organizing our people. He asked us to assist him in the organization of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World. This we refused to do, but I asked him to permit me to come into his meetings to get signatures for our petition.

I collected many signatures in his meetings, also in churches as well. My going into his meetings, I found out that his purpose was to carry the people to Manchuria, so he said. We objected to this. We also objected to his leadership in our race. This brought an open break between us and [redacted]. He was feeling the people out of their money and this caused a controversy which resulted in our throwing him out of the meetings in East Chicago and at [redacted].

Later he was accused of signing his name to a check belonging to someone else and cashing it. He left Chicago and went to St. Louis where he made trouble for us again. I went to St. Louis and he fled the city and I have not seen him since.

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Col Cox

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Oct. 1, 1942

On the the 7th of December, 1932 we founded the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. Neither [redacted] nor any other Japanese has had anything to do with this work. I can't understand how the F.B.I. can charge us with such a crime. There must be some mistake somewhere. They have all of my files, everything pertaining to the organization. I am glad they have them that they may see for themselves that our work is one founded, lead and financed by our own people. They accuse us of getting money from the Japanese to go to Jamaica in 1929. This is also false.

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I don't know what the charges are against my husband and the two officers. I read a report in the Chicago Defender where they found no connection with Japan of any of the organizations.

[redacted] just called me and told me that they had found some connection in speeches made by the four of us, and I will go down and see him at one o'clock tomorrow. So I'm closing this letter and will write you when I come back tomorrow.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
M. M. L. Gordon

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COL E S COX -  
924 EAST MAIN ST RICH-

WE THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA MEETING IN CONVENTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO SUNDAY JULY 26 1942 AT 356 EAST 47TH STREET WITH 28 STATES REPRESENTED HEREIN DO HEREBY DEMAND FROM THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS THAT WE BE REPATRIATED TO LIBERIA WEST COAST AFRICA NOW AS WE HAVE SERVED OUR TIME IN SLAVERY AND THERE IS NO FURTHER NEED OF US WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A MEMORIAL SENT TO YOU BY THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA NOVEMBER 15 1933. NOW THE MOVEMENT HAS UPWARD OF 4 MILLIONS PEOPLE COMING FROM THE FLOOR OF THIS CONVENTION A UNANIMOUS VOTE ASKING THIS BENIGN PROVIDENT AND FAIR MINDED GOVERNMENT TO GIVE IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION TO OUR DEMANDS WHEREAS JUSTICE CANNOT BE OBTAINED FOR BLACK PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY FOUR CENTURIES HAVE PROVEN THIS BECAUSE OF THESE FACTS WE DEMAND (1) THAT BLACK SLAVES BE GIVEN COMPLETE FREEDOM NOW (2) THAT WE BE REPATRIATED TO AFRICA NOW (3) THAT BRUTAL MURDER BE STOPPED NOW. (4) WE DEMAND THAT WE BE PERMITTED TO GO WHERE WE CAN DEVELOP OUR OWN SCHOOLS INSTITUTIONS INDUSTRIES AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS WHAT CAN ONLY BE ACCOMPLISHED IN AFRICA. (5) WE DEMAND THAT ANSEGMA-TION OF THESE TWO RACES BE STOPPED NOW (6) WE DEMAND THAT OUR BILL NOW PEND-ING IN THE US SENATE BE GIVEN SOME CONSIDERATION NOW WE HAVE HERE NO HORRIFIED OR FOOLISH PREACHING ABOUT THE EVILS OF VIOLENCE. (SEE OUR MEMORIAL.) THE ISSUE THAT FACES US TODAY IS THE FIGHT AGAINST STARVATION THE MASSES WITH THE RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION IN THE FIRST FOR REPATRIATION. CARRYING OUT THESE DEMANDS WILL SOLVE THE RACE PROBLEM IN THIS COUNTRY AND SET FREE THE HELPLESS AND OSTRACIZED PEOPLE. THIS WE BELIEVE WILL BRING PEACE TO THIS NATION WE ANXIOUSLY AWAIT YOUR REPLY.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA HEADQUARTERS 4451  
SOUTH STATE ST. CHICAGO MARY J. OTTY SECTY M M L GORDON.

8/6/79  
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COPY

THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Chicago Ill.  
Sept. 30, 1942

Col. E. S. Cox,  
924 E. Main St. Richmond.

Dear Col. Cox your Special Deliver letter just received at 9 P.M. I am at home at present out on bound of \$10,000.00 but Mr. Gordon, Mr. Logan an Mr. Jones are still in Jail. We were all arrested on Sunday Sept. 20 at 6 a.m. by Eight F.B.I. Agents 2 Blacks an 6 whites and our homes raided from top to bottom. Every thing taken from my office. As you know I have given my life and all I have to promote a clean Program without money are Price to help my Race those who Desire to go to Liberia and how we have been framed in to a mess like this we can not under Stand. We have no alliance with Japan never have had any. and I know of no officers that have any connections with Japan. You also know that our Program have no. Relgious Issue. We have no connection with the Temple of Islam nor the brotherhood of Liberty mention in this clipping I have never heard of the man Satakata Takahashi, he did not operate in Chicago. We had some trouble in with a man name Takies in the out set of our work. but soon got rid of him. We the members of our movement have finance the work out of our own meager resourses no one white are black have given or lend us any money. these 85 peoples arrested only 4 of them are officers of the P.M. of E. the other 81 are people we know nothing about this is a. trap to destroy our program. we have no Draft Evaders that I know anything about I have never ask. our member to evade the Draft I am writing you this note with pen and ink because it to late in the night to get the Segeetary will write you tomorrow in detail. Would it be practical for you to get in touch with Albert Johnson head of the F.B.I. in Chicago and find out how they mixed us up with these others orginations that we have no knowledge of. our trial is set for Oct. 7. 10 A.M. we hope to get Attorney Cantwell to defend us. he is the Same Laywer we had be for we realise how serious this matter is but we hope for the Best Cencerly yours

M. M. L. Gordon

8/6/79  
7-2-96

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-1130

REPORT MADE AT <b>JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/7/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/5, 6/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted]	NDW:BS
<b>TITLE</b> THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka Ethiopian Peace Movement; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon, et al			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION</b>	
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p><i>SPY SPOT</i></p> <p><i>11/16/42</i> <i>7/22/42</i></p> <p>SAM HAWTHORNE, Rt. 1, Center, Miss., is unable to locate the original letter dated 12/13/41 from Madam GORDON. However, he identified the photostat copy of that letter as letter he received from GORDON. HAWTHORNE located two letters from GORDON dated June 16, 1942, and August 28, 1942, respectively, received by him from Madam GORDON and neither of these letters contains any apparent seditious statements. GEORGE C. GREEN, Long, Miss., advised the original correspondence from Madam GORDON was burned. GREEN identified four photostat copies of letters as having been received by him from Madam GORDON. These letters were dated 6/21/40, 1/21/41, 7/22/41, and 7/28/42.</p> <p>[Redacted] denies membership in Peace Movement of Ethiopia and likewise that she has received any correspondence or communicated with, in any way, with Madam GORDON.</p> <p>[Redacted] not located for interview to date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p>				
REFERENCE	Report of Special Agent [Redacted] dated at Chicago, Illinois, 9/16/42. Letter from Chicago dated October 29, 1942.			
DETAILS	AT CENTER, MISSISSIPPI			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R.J. Unruh</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>55 NOV 25 1942</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-124410 40</b>		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - CHICAGO (1-USA - Chicago - AMASD) (Enclosures)	<p><i>KD</i></p> <p><i>11-25-42</i></p> <p><i>11-25-42</i></p>			informed
<b>Jackson</b>	<b>IN FILE</b>			

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that SAM HAWTHORNE had resided in that community for the last two years having moved there from Chicago and having married a negro widow. [redacted] informed that SAM HAWTHORNE [redacted] and that he did not recall [redacted]

HAWTHORNE from Madam GORDON or the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. SAM HAWTHORNE is not known to have spread any propaganda in and around the vicinity of Center, Mississippi. SAM HAWTHORNE, Rt. 1, Box 5, Center, Mississippi, advised he was born in Mississippi, June 1, 1879, and in 1927 he moved to Chicago where he resided until 1939, at which time he returned to Center, Mississippi, and married his present wife, CALIE HAWTHORNE.

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While HAWTHORNE was in Chicago, he heard about Madam M. M. L. GORDON, having heard her speak in public, on the streets, and heard other negroes talking about her. He attended meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and was a member of that movement while he was in Chicago. HAWTHORNE informed since his return to Mississippi, he has not been active in this movement and, furthermore, he did not take the movement very seriously. During the time HAWTHORNE was affiliated with this movement no dues were paid and he vows the only time he gave any money was about 1938, at which time two delegates; namely, DAVID LOGAN and JOSEPH ROCKMORE (now deceased), were sent to Liberia as delegates from the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. HAWTHORNE advised he knew these men went to Liberia as he saw their passports. Furthermore, he informed that Madam GORDON had said that there would be a war and the members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia would not have to register; however, he nor his boys paid any attention to that [redacted]

SAM HAWTHORNE exhibited his registration certificate which reflects that he registered with Local Board No. 1, Kosciusko, Mississippi, on April 27, 1942.

With respect to communications received by him from Madam GORDON, HAWTHORNE looked among his effects and located two letters he had received from that individual; these letters were dated June 16, 1942, and August 28, 1942, respectively, and the bodies of these letters are set forth as follows:

"We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of May 30, 1942, the contents carefully and earnestly noted.

"We realize so thoroughly the seriousness of the situation that is existing between us and the other races in America. All of this I foresaw ten years ago and did my best to show it to my people. Together we will stand and divided we must fall. It grieves me seriously to know that our people are still sound asleep in the midst of an unnecessary death. The Allah knows that I have done my best to show them this dark hour that they now find themselves in.

JAX 100-1130

"We are indeed grateful for you being down there at this time to break such information to us. Don't hesitate to make it known. We will find plenty time to consider it. That is my great interest, this suffering of the people. Do the best you can to show them the way. (Time to do so is short.)

"Let me hear from at any time."

Letter dated August 28, 1942:

"We are in receipt of your letter of Aug. 13th and thank you from the depths of our hearts for the information your letter contained concerning the Senator and his speech in your city.

"He told you the whole truth, that, I cannot afford to discuss with you at length in a letter for fear it will go astray, but I am certainly grateful to you for going to hear him speak. I also appreciate your sending the name of the man who was murdered in cold blood some weeks ago.

"Please keep your ear to the ground and get everything that is not nailed down and keep me posted. I can use it to a great advantage in our program. We really enjoy your letters. There is no other way we can get such information only by having men like you that is awakened standing around among the wisecracks.

"Give our best regards to those nearest you."

HAWTHORNE identified each of these letters by affixing his signature thereto. The above two letters are being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division with copies of this report.

With further respect to the letter dated December 13, 1941, SAM HAWTHORNE endeavored to locate the original of that letter but was unable to do so and he advised that he does not know where it presently is. However, the photostat copy of that letter which was enclosed with a letter from the Chicago Field Division dated October 29, 1942, was read by the writer to HAWTHORNE and also given to him to read and HAWTHORNE informed that he recalls receiving this letter. Therefore, he identified the photostat copy of the letter dated December 13, 1941, by writing on the reverse side, "I remember reading this letter that I receaved from Madam M M L Gordon but I has lost the one she sent me. /s/ SAM HAWTHORNE, NOV the 5th." This photostat copy of the letter dated December 13, 1941, is being returned to the Chicago Field Division with copies of this report.

JAX 100-1130

HAWTHORNE executed the following written statement concerning the Peace Movement of Ethiopia:

"Nov. 5, 1942  
Rt. 1, Box 25  
Center, Miss.

"I, Sam Hawthorne, do make this voluntary statement to Special Agent [redacted] no threats or promises having been made to me and knowing it may be used in court.

"I was a member of Chapter 5, Peace Movement of Ethiopia. This chapter was located at 1400 14th Street on West Side, Chicago, Ill. This was somewhere along in 1936. I never did pay any dues but when we sent two delegates to Liberia in 1938, I gave some money for their expenses; I don't know how much I gave.

"Madam M. M. L. Gordon was in charge of the whole organization. The purpose of the organization was to get all the colored people to go back to Liberia. I don't know the main reason for the organization.

"I have never heard Madam Gordon say anything about Japan being the friend of the colored people. During the times I went to meetings while I was in Chicago, Madam Gordon said there would be a war and members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia would not have to register. I don't know what reason she gave. Neither I nor my three boys paid any attention to her [redacted] and I registered in Mississippi.

"I left Chicago May 3, 1940, and returned to Mississippi. I have not been active at all in the Peace Movement in Mississippi; there is no local here and there is no executive officer in Mississippi. Since I have been in Mississippi I have written to Madam Gordon and have received letters from her. [redacted] showed me a picture of a letter dated December 13, 1941, addressed to me from Madam Gordon. I remember getting this letter but I have lost the one I got. I have identified this picture. Also, I have turned over to [redacted] two letters received by me from Madam Gordon, one letter dated June 16, 1942, and the other dated August 28, 1942.

"Madam Gordon was a member of the "Development of Our Own" movement headed by Marcus Garvey. She went to Jamaica and stayed there for about 3 months, she says.

"I did not always go to the meetings because I was not always in town and sometimes when I was in town I worked playing in a band. I guess there were 50 or 75 members in my chapter. I don't know how

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many members were in Number 1 chapter, there may have been 800 or 900.

"This two page statement was read to me by Agent Wills and it is true.

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/s/ Sam Hawthorne

Witness: [redacted] Special Agent  
FBI, Jackson, Mississippi"

For the information of the Chicago Field Division HAWTHORNE was asked what was the meaning of the phrase in the above mentioned photostat letter, "nationalist and this white folks nigger." He informed he does not know the meaning unless he guesses nationalist means all negroes will have to stick together.

AT LONG, MISSISSIPPI

GEORGE G. GREEN, Long, Mississippi, advised about 1936 or 1937, [redacted] negress from Chicago, came to Long, Mississippi, and remained in his home for several days. She was in Mississippi for a period of about three weeks and was engaged in organizing the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. GREEN informed that Local No. 9 was organized and he was at the head of that local, and [redacted] were other officers in Local No. 9 at Long, Mississippi. [redacted] presently resides at Long, Mississippi, and [redacted] has moved and resides somewhere in Arkansas GREEN believes.

GREEN further advised that [redacted] went to Matherville, Mississippi, for the purpose of organizing a local chapter in that vicinity but he knows nothing concerning the local in that vicinity. As president of the Local No. 9, he informed that there was no real organization, the members had no enthusiasm, there was no regular meeting place, and they did not take up any business at those meetings which were held except to read letters which had been received from Madam GORDON. To the best of his recollection, in all about 200 negroes "wrote up" meaning they signed membership cards. Local No. 9 which held its meetings at the Cato Church following Covenant Day would have about 15 persons present, according to GREEN. These meetings usually consisted of a prayer, reading the scriptures, and reading of the letter from Madam Gordon, then the meeting would be over. GREEN informed that at no time did any of the officers of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia come to Long, Mississippi, from Chicago, Illinois, other than [redacted] at which time she came to organize the local and that at no time were dues received from any members and no money was ever sent to Chicago except for membership cards, which the member paid 10¢ for and this money was sent to Chicago.

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GREEN informed that he had never discussed the Peace Movement of Ethiopia with various negro preachers in that locality but it had come to his attention through "talk" that [redacted] of Greenville, Mississippi, had said there was nothing to the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and would not take any part with the movement and that, therefore, he, GREEN, lost interest. He did not know when he lost interest in this movement. To the best of GREEN'S recollection and knowledge the movement was to free the colored people but he does not know what freedoms were to be given to them. He informed that [redacted] during her visit to Long, Mississippi, never said anything about the movement wanting to get the colored people to go back to Africa and he had never heard the phrase, "Africa for the Africans, Asia for the Asiatics." Furthermore, he informed that Local No. 9 has not had any meetings since sometime during the summer of 1942 and since they have not had any meetings in his opinion the organization no longer functions in that section. It was noted in the photostat copy of the letter dated January 15, 1942, addressed to [redacted] it was mentioned that a list of new members had been received. GREEN informed a roll of members was kept at one time by a negro, [redacted] who had resided on an adjoining plantation but [redacted] has now moved and GREEN does not know where he presently lives. GREEN claimed that he did not know all the members of the organization and other than those named in the body of this report mentioned above he could not give any other names.

GEORGE G. GREEN informed that he had received correspondence from Madam GORDON but all the correspondence he had received had been burned at the time he moved from one plantation house to another during July, 1942, and as far as the letter addressed to him dated August 28, 1942, he informed that letter likewise has been destroyed. The photostat copies of the letters dated June 21, 1940; January 21, 1941; July 22, 1941; and August 28, 1942, were read to GREEN and at first he informed he recalled the contents of the respective letters but he could not say whether the letters had been written to him by Madam GORDON or by [redacted]. However, it was pointed out in the letter of June 21, 1940, MADAM GORDON had apparently acknowledged a letter written by him addressed to [redacted]. He then recalled the contents of these letters sufficiently to identify them as having been received by him from Madam GORDON. Therefore, he identified each of the above mentioned photostats, which were enclosed in the letter from Chicago dated October 29, 1942, by writing the following on the reverse side of each: "I received this letter. /s/GEORGE GREEN, Nov. the 5 - 1942."

GREEN was asked to elaborate as to his understanding on certain portions of the above mentioned letters and he claimed he did not know just what the letters meant; he did know the meaning of the word "nationalism" other than all the negroes were supposed to stick together, nor was he able to elaborate on that portion of the letter dated June 21, 1940, when it is mentioned that Germany is not our enemy but the preacher is our enemy. In the letter of August 28, 1942, Madam GORDON mentions that the India situation is ranked with the racial matter in this country. GREEN informed that he recalled something

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in a letter concerning India but he does not know just what Madam GORDON means by that statement.

The letters dated June 21, 1940, January 21, 1941; July 22, 1941, and August 28, 1941, with the acknowledgment of the identity of GEORGE GREEN on the reverse side are being transmitted to the Chicago Field Division with copies of this report. It is noted that the letter dated January 22, 1941, consists of only the first page and it is believed that there are additional pages to this letter.

GEORGE G. GREEN informed that he is 67 years of age, having been born September 18, 1875, and that, therefore, he was not required to register for the Selective Service. GREEN informed he remembers a letter from Madam GORDON that members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia were exempt from Selective Service but she had never told him not to register and she had never told him to evade the draft.

[redacted] upon being interviewed concerning a letter addressed to her by M. M. L. GORDON dated January 15, 1942, entered a blanket denial that she had ever received any correspondence or other communication from Madam GORDON, furthermore, she claimed she never was a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; that she never saw Madam GORDON; and never had any one to read a letter addressed to her from Madam GORDON or have any one to write a letter for her to that person. [redacted]

[redacted] claimed she is unable to read and write. She did state, however, some years ago a [redacted] had come of Long, Mississippi, from Chicago, Illinois, and had said something about a Peace Movement but she, [redacted] did not pay any attention to her. Following the appearance of [redacted] in the vicinity of Long, Mississippi, [redacted] likewise visited that section and stayed with [redacted] for two nights. [redacted] as well as [redacted]

[redacted] were organizers of the peace movement. [redacted] informed that

[redacted] wanted folks to pay her and to hear her talk. She talked in public places and would say something about Africa, but [redacted] does not know what it was that [redacted] said about Africa. Also, according to [redacted] some white folks were supposed to have heard [redacted]

talk as she talked in public places which talks were not attended by [redacted]

[redacted] during the time white people were present. [redacted] informed that she knows nothing about the Peace Movement in Long, Mississippi, and she never sent any membership cards of members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia to Madam GORDON.

#### AT MATHERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

To date [redacted] Matherville, Mississippi, has not been located for an interview. However, efforts are presently being made to locate that person.

JAX 100-1130

ENCLOSURES TO CHICAGO - Letters dated June 16, 1942, and August 28, 1942,  
from Madam GORDON to SAM HAWTHORNE, Center, Miss.

Signed statement of SAM HAWTHORNE dated Nov. 5, 1942

Photostat copy of letter dated June 21, 1940 to  
G. G. GREEN from Madam GORDON

Photostat copy of letter dated January 21, 1941  
to G. G. GREEN from Madam Gordon

Photostat copy of letter dated July 22, 1941  
to G. G. GREEN from Madam Gordon

Photostat copy of letter dated December 13, 1941  
to SAM HAWTHORNE from Madam GORDON

Photostat copy of letter dated August 28, 1942  
to G. G. GREEN from Madam GORDON

PENDING

JAX 100-1130

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

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THE JACKSON FIELD DIVISION

At Matherville, Mississippi

Will locate and interview [redacted] for information in his possession concerning the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and will endeavor to secure the original letters address to him by Madam GORDON as set forth in the letter from Chicago dated October 29, 1942.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-8910

REPORT MADE AT  NEW ORLEANS	DATE WHEN MADE  11/4/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE  11/3/42	REPORT MADE BY  [Redacted] HGS:MR
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon; WILLIAM GORDON; DAVID LOGAN with aliases J.B. Logan, D.J. Logan; --JONES			CHARACTER OF CASE  INTERNAL SECURITY-J SEDITION  b6 b7C
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LULA NELSON STEVENSON interviewed but had destroyed letter from her sister, MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON. Signed statement obtained from her stating photostatic copy of letter dated December 13, 1941 identical with original received by her from her sister. MRS. STEVENSON advised that she had no knowledge of any organization other than the one in Chicago and knew of no contributors to that one. She said she had attended a few of the meetings in Chicago but had been only a spectator and had never made any contribution to the organization. Other background information obtained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">7-3-42 SP1-B3A/5M</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/6/79 BY [Signature]</p> <p>P</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [Redacted] at Chicago, Illinois dated September 16, 1942.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT ALEXANDRIA, LA.</p> <p>On November 3, 1942, the writer interviewed LULA NELSON STEVENSON, 914 Fulton Street, Alexandria, Louisiana. MRS. STEVENSON advised the writer that MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, subject in instant case was a full blooded sister of her's and that they were the third and seventh children of a family of twelve, MRS. GORDON being the older. She stated that they had been quite close and during the past few years they had kept in close touch with each other through correspondence. She said that she visited with MRS. GORDON from July 18, 1941 until September 4, 1941 in Chicago but that she did not recall any specific statements made by her sister. MRS. STEVENSON related</p> <p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED 11-9-59 KSH</p> <p>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 1-USA, Chicago 2-Chicago 2-New Orleans</p> <p>RECORDED &amp; INDEXED</p> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>100-124410-4</p> <p>COPY INDEXED</p>			

that she did recall her sister talking about the return to Liberia of the colored people of the United States. In response to the question of how much time MRS. GORDON devoted to the organization, MRS. STEVENSON said that her sister spent all of her time working to build up the organization. MRS. STEVENSON explained that she herself had attended two, three or four of the meetings to spectate but had never entered into any of the discussions, and never made any contributions and stated further that she knew of no one else who had made contributions. She explained that there were no dues but when there was a need for a specific amount of money that contributions were accepted to take care of the matter at hand, such as attorney fees, etc. She stated further that MRS. GORDON at no time had mentioned the existence of any other units of the movement other than the one located in Chicago, and that she doubted if any other negro in Alexandria, La. other than herself knew that such an organization existed. When questioned directly on the existence of a unit in Alexandria, MRS. STEVENSON stated positively that she had no knowledge of the existence of such an organization in that town.

The photostatic copy of the letter addressed to MRS. LULA STEVENSON, 1040 Wheelock Avenue, and dated December 13, 1941 was immediately recognized upon presentation by MRS. STEVENSON. She said that she had forgotten all about the letter but stated that she recognized it as soon as she glanced over its contents. A search by her through all her letters failed to produce any letters from MRS. GORDON. In positive terms she related that she felt certain that this copy was identical with the original she received through the United States mail service several months ago when she had lived at 1040 Wheelock Ave. MRS. STEVENSON then initialed the photostatic copy of the letter to identify it as the one in discussion.

MRS. STEVENSON stated that she has been a practical nurse for many years but has not worked for the last year and has been keeping house for her step daughter. She said that she had been married twice, first to J. M. CARODINE, and the last time to REV. P. W. STEVENSON and that both of her husbands were now dead. She has two sisters living in Chicago, one of them being the subject, MRS. GORDON, and the other [redacted]

[redacted] She also has two brothers in Chicago but does not know their present address. Their names are [redacted]

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[redacted]  
and she had never noticed or heard any radical views expressed by MRS. STEVENSON. [redacted]

[redacted]  
satisfactory in every respect. She stated that MRS. STEVENSON had a good opinion of herself but that she was respectful on all occasions and that she

N.O. FILE # 100-8910

had never heard her express any radical views.

GEORGE C. GRAY, Chief of Police and H. D. GREEN, Captain, Louisiana State Patrol, both advised that they knew of no organizations existing in this community which might offer any similarity to the one in question. They both stated that due to the unrest which existed at the present time among the negroes that they had all their men on sharp outlook for any kind of organized unity among the negro people which might develop into trouble. Up until the present time they stated that they knew of no such organization in Alexandria.

MRS. STEVENSON further stated that she had visited her sister MRS. GORDON in Chicago, Illinois last on July 18, 1941 and remained there through September 4, 1941. During this period she attended two, three or four meetings of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. She believed these meetings were held on South Parkway but did not recall the address. She did not participate in these meetings other than to spectate. She has never written her sister any letters concerning this organization. She has never made any contribution to this organization in any way and does not know of anyone anywhere who has. She does not know of any other organizations connected with the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. The only organization of this type that she knows of is in Chicago and her sister is president of this.

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The following signed statement was obtained from MRS. STEVENSON and is being forwarded to the Chicago office with copies of this report.

"Nov. 3, 1942  
Alexandria, La.

"I, LULA NELSON STEVENSON, make the following statement to Special Agent [redacted] who has identified himself to me as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation knowing this statement to be true and correct and giving the same without any threat or promise made to me and knowing that this statement may be used in court;

"I, LULA NELSON STEVENSON, born October 9, 1896 near Homer, La. am a full blood sister of MATTIE MAUD LENORE GORDON who was also born at Homer, La. and have corresponded frequently with her through the past years.

"On Nov. 3, 1942 Special Agent [redacted] presented to me

N.O. FILE # 100-8910

a photostatic copy of a letter dated December 13, 1941 and the letter in the heading was addressed to me at my former address at 1040 Wheelock Ave, Alexandria, La. Upon reading through this photostatic copy I immediately recognized the identical nature of this copy to the original letter received by me from my sister MELLIE MAUD LENA GORDON through the regular postal delivery of the United States Post Office Department. There is no question in my mind but what the photostatic copy which has been presented to me by Agent SLATE and signed on the back for identification purposes by me is the same in thought and meaning as the one received by me during the latter part of 1941. I do not have in my possession the original copy of this letter.

"I do know that my sister is the president of the Peace Movement to Ethiopia which organization is located in Chicago.

"I have read the above statement and find it true and correct and state that it was given of my own free will and record. This statement consists of one and one-half pages.

Signed LULA NELSON STEVENSON

Witnessed: [redacted]

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[redacted] Special Agent F.B.I., New Orleans, La."

ENCLOSURES TO CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION:

1. Photostatic copy of letter dated December 13, 1941 and initialed by Special Agent [redacted] and also signed on back by LULA NELSON STEVENSON.
2. Signed statement of LULA NELSON STEVENSON dated November 3, 1942.

PENDING

N.O. FILE # 100-8910

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:      NEW ORLEANS FIELD DIVISION

At Webster Parish, will endeavor to verify the birth record of subject MADAM GORDON who was born in Webster Parish, Louisiana, on August 2, 1889 and will furnish such background information concerning her as is available.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-2688.

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 11/12/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/4/42	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] JLK
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; LITTLE MAUD LENAGORDON, with aliases; ET AL.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject organization and members not listed in indices of Atlanta Office.		- RUC - b6 b7C	
REFERENCE:	Report of Special Agent [Redacted] dated 9/16/42 at Chicago, Illinois.		
DETAILS:	<u>AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA:</u>  A search of the indices of the Atlanta Field Division failed to reveal any record of the subject organization or members there.  Inasmuch as an investigation of subversive organizations among the negroes in this Division is presently being conducted in the case entitled "FOREIGN AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE ATLANTA FIELD DIVISION, INTERNAL SECURITY", this case is being considered referred upon completion to avoid a duplication of effort. However, should any information come to light concerning the instant organization, this case will be reopened.		
- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -			
APPROVED AND  FORWARDED		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-18440-42 1-9-59 R 344	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 Chicago 2 Atlanta		RECORDED & INDEXED	

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-4248

REPORT MADE AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 11/12/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/7, 9, 16/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] LRT
TITLE THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, a/k/a ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; et al		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES CLARK, box holder, #3 North Shore Drive, Benton Harbor, Michigan, was born August 15, 1897 in Georgia, town unknown. He has resided in Benton Harbor for the past twenty years. CLARK associates with person known as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who is alleged to be a descendant of the MOORS of North Africa. It is further alleged that CLARK and [REDACTED] make frequent trips to Chicago, and always frequent the Cocktail Bar Two club on 47th Street. [REDACTED] Michigan in a colony of negroes.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]  
dated September 16, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/29 BY SPY-BJA/bja

DETAILS:

AT BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN:

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is JAMES C. CLARK. [REDACTED] advised CLARK lives in a tenant house owned by [REDACTED]

Source of information [REDACTED] stated CLARK is an associate [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who claims to be a descendant of the MOORS of North Africa. The informant stated [REDACTED] and CLARK are heavy drinkers and make frequent trips together to Chicago nearly every week-end. Informant stated that [REDACTED] and CLARK frequent the Cocktail Bar Two club on 47th Street.

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED

BY AGENT  
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

100-1242410-43

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GJ - 82 CNI  
RJD + GT 11/14/42

(Grand Rapids file 100-4248)

Informant stated there were about thirty members of the MOORS in Benton Harbor, but CLARK and [redacted] do not associate very much with the others. Informant stated when these persons become members of the MOORS they are then permitted to use the letters "EL" or "BAY" at the end of their names. Informant stated he did not know the names of the other members.

[redacted]  
[redacted] stated to the writer who did not reveal his identity, that the EL in [redacted] sequence of his surname meant he was a member of the MOORS, who are descendants of [redacted]. [redacted] stated there were about thirty members of the MOORS in Benton Harbor and that there are about 20,000 members in Chicago, where the headquarters are located. [redacted] stated their meeting place is on Sixth Street over the Rita Theatre in Benton Harbor, and they have a meeting every third Sunday. [redacted] stated at these meetings they always have a speaker from Chicago. names of two are as follows: [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] of the MOORS in Benton Harbor, and [redacted] is also one of the persons in charge of the MOORS in Benton Harbor. [redacted] gave the writer names of the following as being members of the MOORS.  
[redacted]

[redacted]  
with JAMES CLARK;  
[redacted]

The criminal records in the Sheriff's office, Berrien County, were checked with regard to the above individuals with regard to the above individuals with negative results.

Chief of Police AL S. YD, Benton Harbor, Michigan, advised that his records revealed that JAMES CLARK has lived in Benton Harbor and vicinity for about twenty years, and CLARK was arrested June 25, 1942 at Detroit for disorderly conduct, serving thirty days in the Wayne County Jail; arrested at Benton Harbor for disorderly conduct October 13, 1939, serving ten days in Berrien County Jail; and arrested in Benton Harbor October 29, 1939 for disorderly conduct, serving twenty days in the Berrien County Jail.

[redacted] of the Selective Service Board No. 1, Benton Harbor, advised that the records revealed JAMES CLARK registered for Selective Service April 27, 1942; resides on North Shore Drive, Benton Township, Berrien County, Michigan; and his description was revealed in the Selective Service file as follows:

Name  
Age  
Born

JAMES C. CLARK  
45  
August 19, 1897  
Georgia

(Grand Rapids file 100-4248)

Name	JAMES C. CLARK
Height	5 feet 9 inches
Weight	170 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black, partly bald
Complexion	Dark brown
Race	Negro
Scars	Scar on left of upper forehead

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AT WHITE CLOUD, MICHIGAN:

Sheriff ROBERT DeHART, Newaygo County, stated he did not know of a [redacted] residing in White Cloud or vicinity.

[redacted] Clerk in the Post Office at White Cloud, advised there was no record of [redacted] living in White Cloud, Michigan.

[redacted] White Cloud Post Office, checked his records with negative results.

[redacted] residing in a negro colony, and her possible associates are as follows:

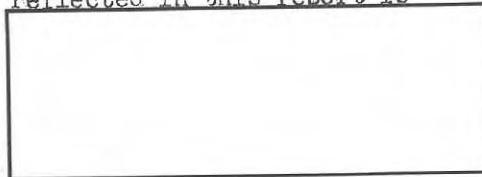
(Grand Rapids file 100-4248)

A review of the file reveals that this camp in which [redacted] is presently residing, is situated about six miles northwest of White Cloud, Michigan, and that these individuals are residing in tents at the present. The file reveals that negroes apparently have plenty of money, and they have been trying to get some small houses built on the land. The file reveals that during the time the negroes have been in the vicinity, they did not associate with anyone and there had been no trouble.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

(Grand Rapids file 100-4248)

Source of information  as  
reflected in this report is



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FBI Atlanta  
100-124410-42

Date: December 1, 1942

To: SAC, Atlanta

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From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka  
ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT;  
MITTIE MAUD LEWIS GORDON, was; et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SKIN TRADE

[redacted] Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted]  
dated November 12, 1942, at Atlanta, Georgia, indicating that  
the indices of the Atlanta Field Division fail to reflect any record of  
the captioned organization or its members.

It is believed that in view of the nature of this case, and  
as Major Carson stated, as reflected in the report of Special Agent  
[redacted] dated September 16, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois, that  
there is no native agent in the Atlanta Field Division, closer attention  
should have been given to this investigation.

You are, therefore, instructed to determine if the Peace  
Movement to Ethiopia exists in your field Division. It is also  
suggested that any further information which may be obtained in connec-  
tion with this case be reported under the proper caption rather than  
under "Foreign Agitation Among American Negroes in the Atlanta Field  
Division."

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Heudon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-1-96 BY SP-8740M



55 DEC 8, 1942

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-1130

REPORT MADE AT <b>JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/10/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/6, 7/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[Redacted]</b>
TITLE <b>THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka Ethiopian Peace Movement; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon, et al</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Wife and mother of T. H. BERNARD advised BERNARD had not been home for the past week; believed he was looking for work but did not know his whereabouts. Source of Information [Redacted] and neighbors, Matherville, Miss., had not seen BERNARD for past week. Subsequently Source of Information [Redacted] telephonically advised BERNARD at 804 Short Earl Street, Mobile, Ala.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Letter dated October 29, 1942, from Chicago Field Division Office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-3-96 BY SP4-BTA/bm

DETAILS:

AT MATHERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents

[Redacted] and DELIA BERNARD, wife and mother respectively of T. H. BERNARD, were interviewed and advised as follows:

On October 31, 1942, BERNARD advised his wife and mother that he was leaving home in search of employment. Hence, he immediately set forth and had not returned. Moreover, BERNARD had not written to his wife or mother and they did not know his whereabouts. However, they explained that they would advise the reporting agent as soon as they knew of his address or his return.

1-9-59 B344

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>S. J. Anderson</i> <b>5-22-1942</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>100-124410-44</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>5 - Bureau 3 - Chicago (1 USA Chicago) 2 - Jackson 2 - Birmingham (Enc.)</b>		
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED <b>12-12-42 FG F Rec'd 10/26/42</b>		

JAX. 100-1130

[redacted] advised during interview that he had not seen BERNARD for the past week and did not know of his whereabouts. However, he volunteered to ask BERNARD'S wife and mother if they knew where BERNARD was and advise the reporting agent. After talking to BERNARD'S wife and mother, on the pretext that he wanted BERNARD to assist him in cutting pulpwood, [redacted] later advised that the original information received from BERNARD'S wife and mother was substantially correct because they had also told him that they did not know where BERNARD was.

Source of Information [redacted] advised the following information during an interview: T. H. BERNARD was constantly agitating the colored folks in that vicinity against the white people. He possessed a typewriter in his home, carried a little black satchel, and carried on considerable correspondence with some peace organization in Chicago, Illinois.

Recently [redacted] colored, Matherville, Mississippi, had advised Source of Information [redacted] BERNARD had approached [redacted] to enlist [redacted] help in obtaining freedom of the negroes from the slavery of the whites.

BERNARD had told [redacted] that BERNARD was getting assistance from Japan and if all the negroes would revolt against the United States, Japan would make the negroes independent.

To inquiry, Source of Information [redacted] replied that he had not seen BERNARD for about a week and did not know where he could be located. However, he stated that he would immediately notify the reporting agent if he received any information of the return of BERNARD to Matherville, Mississippi, or if he learned of the whereabouts of BERNARD.

[redacted] colored, neighbor of BERNARD, advised as follows during an interview: BERNARD was a white man hater and his father was a white man hater. BERNARD had shown [redacted] a letter stating that it was from Japan and stated that he, BERNARD, was receiving assistance from Japan. He also tried to enlist the help of [redacted] to actively revolt against the white people. However, [redacted] stated that BERNARD had not met with any success in organizing the negroes in that vicinity. In conclusion, [redacted] stated that he did not know where BERNARD was at the present time but would endeavor to locate his present whereabouts and advise the reporting agent forthwith.

[redacted] were interviewed and advised that they had not seen BERNARD for approximately one week but would endeavor to ascertain his whereabouts and report same to agent.

On November 7, 1942, Source of Information [redacted] telephonically advised the reporting agent that T. H. BERNARD'S address was presently 804 Short Earl Street,

b6  
b7C

JAX. 100-1130

Mobile, Alabama. This was determined from a letter received via the mails on November 7, 1942, by BERNARD'S wife, [REDACTED] The return address on this letter showed that it was from T. H. BERNARD, 804 Short Earl Street, Mobile, Alabama.

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BIRMINGHAM FIELD DIVISION

Photostatic copies of letters directed by THOMAS H. BERNARD to MADAM GORDON dated July 26, 1941; March 2, 1942; and April 12, 1942. Photostatic copies of letters from MADAM GORDON to T. H. BERNARD.

Copy of reference letter from the Chicago Field Office dated October 29, 1942.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

JAX. 100-1130

-UNDEVELOPED LEADS-

THE BIRMINGHAM FIELD DIVISION

At Mobile, Alabama

Will interview T. H. BERNARD at 804 Short Earl Street and obtain the following information: The membership of the local chapter of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; the control exercised over the local chapter by MADAM GORDON or any of its executive officers as set forth in letter dated October 29, 1942 from the Chicago Field Office; and the funds sent by any of the locals to MADAM GORDON; BERNARD'S attitude towards the war and his support of the war effort; the Selective Service status of BERNARD should be ascertained and he should be questioned concerning any instructions received by him from MADAM GORDON with respect to compliance with the Selective Service Act.

Will interview BERNARD to secure the original letters and a signed statement should be secured from him reflecting his receipt. In the event that the original letters have been destroyed, the addressee should be thoroughly questioned as to whether he can state that he received the original letter, exhibiting to him the photostatic copies which are enclosed.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-2480 DI

REPORT MADE AT  BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA	DATE WHEN MADE  11-25-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE  11-17, 18-42	REPORT MADE BY  [Redacted]
TITLE  THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, aka ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, with alias Madam Gordon, et al.		CHARACTER OF CASE  INTERNAL SECURITY - J; b6 SEDITION. b7C	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

THOMAS H. BONNER, alias THOMAS H. BERNARD, interviewed and signed statement obtained wherein he stated that he was the organizer of the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia" in Mississippi and received his orders and instructions from M. M. L. GORDON in Chicago. BONNER stated in statement that there are 300 members in Mississippi; that money is sent to MADAM GORDON in Chicago; that instructions are received from her to file conscientious objector forms at local draft boards and that letters written to her and received by her were identified. The letters in question may be kept in BONNER'S house at Matherville and waiver of search received to examine the contents of BONNER'S house and forwarded to Jackson Field Office.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [Redacted] dated 11-10-42  
at Jackson, Mississippi.

Letter from the Chicago Field Office to the Director,  
copy to the Jackson Field Office, dated 10-29-42.

DETAILS: AT MOBILE, ALABAMA.

THOMAS H. BONNER was located at 804 Short Earle Street. With his consent and after a waiver of search was obtained from him, his room was searched at this address. There was found in his suitcase a constitution of the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia," a membership card to THOMAS BERNARD and signed by M. M. L. GORDON, E. HOLIDAY, and J. ROCKMORE stating thereon that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT:  5-Bureau 3-Chicago (1 USA Chicago) (AMSD) 2-Jackson 2-Birmingham		100-124410 45 12 NOV 26 1942 RE
CONTINUED		

COPIES DESTROYED / 1-59834

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7-2034 cc G2 ONE DAY  
MAY 18-42

BERNARD was an organizer of locals 10 and 11 in Mississippi. There was also found a letter from M. H. L. GORDON dated 11-7-42 at Chicago, Illinois, and addressed to Mr. T. H. BERNARD at Matherville, Mississippi. This letter reads as follows:

"My dear Mr. Bernard:

"We are in receipt of yours of October 12, 1942 and September 29, 1942 and are very glad to hear from you.

"It is true we have been in a terrible controversy since September 20th whose case has not been heard; and our delay in writing you was because of the controversy.

"D'ONT SELL CARDS FOR 15¢ but for 10¢ ONLY! There are no more buttons to be had. I have never had a letter from the Mr. Peruis Campbell and I don't know him. I shall write you again when the controversy is over. But keep up the good work and keep courage.

"We shall continue our work until ordered by the Government to quit.

"Yours for the freedom of the race,"

The membership card, the constitution, and the above-described letter are being forwarded to the Chicago Field Office together with the waiver of search for 804 Short Earle Street.

The following is a signed statement as obtained from THOMAS H. BONNER which is being retained in the Birmingham file:

"NOVEMBER 18, 1942  
Mobile, Alabama

"I, THOMAS H. BERNARD also known as THOMAS H. BONNER, make the following statement to [redacted] who has informed me that he is a Special Agent of the FBI. I make this statement freely and no force or threats were made or used against me and no promises were made to me at any time.

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"My name is THOMAS H. BONNER but in "THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" I am known as and write letters as THOMAS H. BERNARD. I am 44 years old and was born on October 14, 1898 at Matherville, Mississippi. I am married but I have no children. I am presently employed as a boilermaker helper at the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company in Mobile.

"I have been a member of "THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" since about the year of 1937. In 1937 [redacted] Illinois came to Mississippi and contacted me. She was and is [redacted] the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA". Together we set up a local chapter of this organization in Mississippi and I became the local organizer in Mississippi of the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA". I began to work actively for the organization

and to enroll members. As organizer I now have about 300 members in the State of Mississippi. There are two locals in Mississippi, local number 10 and local number 11. I am the head of both locals.

"In 1938 I went to Chicago and became active in the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" organization in Chicago and solicited members and did other work for the organization. In April of 1939 a delegation from the organization went to Washington, D. C. because Senator BILBO was presenting to the Senate of the United States a bill to have the members of the organization sent back to Africa at the expense of the United States.

"In April of 1940 I returned to Mississippi and again took up my duties in organizational work for the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA".

"The "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" is an organization that has two purposes. The first purpose is to get its members back to Africa, their fatherland, because all members are Negroes; the second purpose is to advocate peace. Instructions were received from the organization through Madam M. M. L. GORDON to advocate peace at all times and to file conscientious objector forms in the Selective Service System. Each member was instructed to fill in a conscientious objector form with his local draft board if he thought that he would be called to fight in the United States Army.

"The local chapters, numbers 10 and 11 of the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" located in Mississippi are under the control and direction of MADAM M. M. L. GORDON and the main office in Chicago. The constitution which was written by MADAM GORDON is the by-word of the organization and is followed in Mississippi. There are some 300 members in Mississippi. Certain funds are sent to MADAM GORDON and the main office in Chicago. Membership cards in the organization are sold to each new member or prospective member for the sum of .10¢. All of this money is sent to the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" in Chicago care of MADAM GORDON as the head thereof. MADAM GORDON instructs me as to the policy to follow in various things and is the real leader of the organization. She has instructed all members to file conscientious objector forms with the local draft boards in order that the members would not have to fight for the United States. I did not file a conscientious objector form with my local draft board because I have been classified in 3 A, and it is not necessary to do so.

"The following persons were action in the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA": M.M.L.GORDON, E.HOLIDAY, [redacted]

[redacted] and myself in [redacted]  
Mississippi. The organization has locals in New York City, Virginia, and Mississippi. b6  
b7C

"I have a membership card in the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" that is identified with my name on it, that is THOMAS BERNARD, Organizer. It is for local 10 & 11 and is signed by M.M.L.GORDON, J.ROCKMORE, and E.HOLIDAY. I hereby give this membership card to Special Agent [redacted] for whatever purpose is deemed necessary.

"I also have a letter from the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" dated November 7, 1942 addressed to me at Matherville, Mississippi, my home, from MRS M.M.L.GORDON and signed by her instructing me to sell membership cards for .10¢ and not for .15¢. This letter ends by stating, "We shall continue our work until ordered by the Government to quit. Yours for the freedom of the race, M.M.L.GORDON". I am turning this letter over to MR BAKER for whatever purpose is deemed necessary.

"I have received and sent many letters to and from "THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" in Chicago. All of the correspondence from the main branch was written or dictated by MADAM GORDON and signed by her. I have most of the letters received from her in my home at Matherville, Mississippi.

"On April 12, 1942 I wrote a letter to MRS M.M.L.GORDON, 4451 So. State Street, Chicago, Illinois and signed my name to this latter as T.H.BERNARD. This letter was typewritten and a photostatic copy was exhibited to me by [redacted] and I identify it as the same letter. It begins as follows: "Yours of March 31, Inst. have been received., We indeed glad to hear from you. and agan glad to know that we are still climbing higher and higher".

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"On March 2, 1942 I wrote a letter to MRS M.M.L.GORDON at Chicago and signed my name T.H.BERNARD. This letter was typewritten. A copy of this letter was exhibited to me by MR BAKER and I identify it as the same letter I wrote to MRS GORDON. It starts out as follows, "I received your letter of Feb. the 16, and was glad to hear from you and two know that We are still pressing foward",

"On July 26, 1941 I wrote a letter to MRS M.M.L.GORDON in Chicago, Illinois and signed my name to it as T.H.BERNARD. A copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same letter as the original. This letter starts out as follows, "My Dear Mrs. Gordon:-Yours of July 22, Inst. have been Received, July 24,".

"On August 30, 1942 I received a letter from M.M.L.GORDON dated August 28, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois and adressed to me at Matherville, Mississippi. A photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same as the original. The original should be in the files at my home in Matherville. This letter starts as follows, "Dear Mr Bernard We have your letter of August 20th. We are glad to report to you that we received a reply etc etc".

"On July 31, 1942 I received a letter from M.M.L.GORDON at Chicago, Illinois and addressed to me at Matherville, Mississippi. This letter was dated July 29, 1942 at 4451 S. State St., Chicago. A photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same as the original. The original may be in my file at home in Matherville, Mississippi. This letter starts out as follows: "Dear Mr Bernard: We are acknowledging your letters of the 21 and 26 and the telegram, which came in time for the meeting Sunday night."

"On July 22, 1942 or thereabouts I received a letter from M.M.L.GORDON at Chicago, Illinois dated July 20, 1942 and addressed to me. A photostatic

copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same as the original. This letter begins as follows: "Dear Mr Bernard The Peace Movement of Ethiopia is holding a convention here that will close on July 26 and if it is possible for you to attend on that last night we will be so grateful to have you."

"On April 19, 1942 a letter was addressed to me by M.M.L. GORDON at Chicago and received by me on or about April 21, 1942. A photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same as the original. It reads in part as follows: "My dear Mr. Bernard: We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of April 12. We seriously regret that you are having trouble with the oppositionists carrying in false reports to the white people." The original of this letter may be at my home in Matherville, Miss.

"On or about March 12, 1942 I received a letter from MRS M.M.L. Gordon dated March 10, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois. A photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same as the original. It reads in part as follows: "My dear Mr. Bernard: We are in receipt of yours March 2, '42 acknowledging my letter of February 16th also the enclosure of 46 new members." The original of this letter may be in my home at Matherville, Miss.

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"On or about December 15, 1941 I received a letter from M.M.L. Gordon dated December 13, 1941 at Chicago, Illinois. A photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same as the original. This letter reads in part as follows, "Dear Mr. Bernard: We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of December 11. The contents of your letter was carefully noted with interest." The letter further contains instructions to me from M.M.L. GORDON to say that I was with the Africans at Home and Abroad. The original of this letter may be in my home at Barnsville, Mississippi.

"On or about January 23, 1941 I received a letter from M.M.L. GORDON, President dated January 21, 1941 at Chicago, Illinois. A photostatic copy of this letter was exhibited to me by [redacted] and it is the same as the original that I received. It reads in part as follows, "My Dear Mr. Bernard: We are acknowledging the receipt of your letter of Jan. 16, 1941. It is gratifying to hear from you again". The letter also states that the black people of the world will be free when the white people finish committing suicide. The war in the Pacific, according to M.M.L.GORDON, will mean the complete end of the present order of things. The letter discusses the condition of the colored people. The original of this letter may be in my house at Matherville.

"I wish to say that I meant no harm to anyone but followed the teachings and orders of M.M.L.GORDON and her organization known as the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA".

"I have read the above statement consisting of four pages, which includes this page, and it is all true. I have signed each page to so indicate that it is a true statement. I am signing my correct name, THOMAS H. BONNER but I have been using the name of T.H.BERNARD in the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA".

"Thomas H. Bonner

[redacted] F.B.I.  
Special Agent - Mobile - Ala.

Special Agent - F.B.I.  
Mobile, Alabama"

The following is a description of THOMAS H. BERNARD as obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	THOMAS H. BONNER, also known as THOMAS H. BERNARD.
Age	44, born October 14, 1898, at Matherville, Mississippi.
Height	5' 1"
Weight	125 lbs.
Build	Medium.
Eyes	Brown.
Hair	Black.
Race	Negro.
Scars & Marks	None.
Relatives	[redacted] wife, Matherville, Miss. DELIA/BONNER, mother, Matherville, Miss.

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Selective Service Local Board #1, Waynesborough, Miss.,  
Order #10814. Classification 3-A.

Social Security [redacted]  
Employment Boiler maker helper, Alabama Dry Dock &  
Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, Alabama.

Present Address 804 Short Earle St., Mobile, Alabama.  
Home Address Matherville, Mississippi.

A waiver of search was obtained from THOMAS H. BONNER made out in blank in order that an Agent in the Jackson Field Office may obtain the original of any letters held by BONNER at his house at Matherville, Mississippi. BONNER expressed a desire that any such letters from M.M.L.GORDON and the "PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA" should be in the hands of the F. B. I. Accordingly the Waiver of Search for BONNER'S home at Matherville, Mississippi, is being forwarded to the Jackson Field Office for that purpose.

All of the documents mentioned above and obtained from THOMAS H. BONNER were properly identified by the writer.

ENCLOSURE:

TO THE CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE:  
Copy of Constitution of Peace Movement of Ethiopia.  
Membership card of T.H.BERNARD.  
Letter from M.M.L.GORDON to T.H.BERNARD.  
Waiver of Search for 804 Short Earle St., Mobile, Ala.

ENCLOSURE:

TO THE JACKSON FIELD OFFICE:  
Waiver of Search for house of THOMAS H. BONNER at  
Kosciusko, Miss.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE JACKSON FIELD DIVISION:

AT MATHERVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will examine the papers in THOMAS H. BONNER'S house by the authority granted in the waiver of search obtained from THOMAS H. BONNER.

Will obtain all pertinent letters and papers coming from M.M.L. GORDON and the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia."

Will forward such letters and papers to the Birmingham Field Division in order that they may be identified by THOMAS H. BONNER at present in Mobile, Alabama.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

SWM:MJB:POB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICELaboratory Report

December 2, 1942

File #100-124410-46

Lab. # 94470

b6  
b7C

Re: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as Ethiopian Peace Movement  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON with alias et al;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J

Examination requested by: Chicago

Reference: Letter 11-23-42

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

- 100-124410-46 Q18 Envelope postmarked Chicago, Illinois, October 2, 1940, 7:30 PM, addressed to "Mrs. M.L. Gordon and Mr. Gordon" with a return address on reverse side.
- Q19 Lined sheet bearing handwritten message entitled "These Message to be delivered to the Peace Movement of the Ethiopian's", beginning "Both you and ....".
- Q20 Lined sheet of notebook paper marked "3" beginning "bs look like....".
- Q21 Lined sheet of notebook paper marked "5" beginning "I have a Japanese....".
- Q22 Lined sheet of notebook paper marked "7" beginning "So read this....".
- Q23 Lined sheet of notebook paper marked "9" beginning "authority by right of ....".
- Q24 Lined sheet of notebook paper marked "11" beginning "sent ruler, in ....".
- Q25 Large envelope postmarked East Chicago, Indiana, June 29, 1939, 11:30 PM, addressed to "Mrs. M.L. Gordon" with return address of [redacted] on the reverse side.
- Q26 Lined sheet of notebook paper bearing letter written in pencil beginning "This leave my wife & all well....".

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Coffey 2 - Chicago (AIR MAIL- SPECIAL DELIVERY)  
 Mr. Hendon 1 - Laboratory  
 Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

7-2-96

SP4-BJA/OM

Page Two  
Laboratory Report 124470

Result of Examination:

It was concluded that the writer of the specimens designated as Q18 through Q24 did not write any of the specimens previously submitted and designated as Q1 through Q12.

It was concluded that the writing on specimen Q26 and the writing on specimen Q25, except the word "McQueen" appearing in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope and the material appearing on the right end of the back of the envelope, was written by the person who wrote the material appearing upon specimens Q6 through Q9 with the exception of that portion of that writing previously identified. No conclusion could be reached in regard to the excepted material mentioned above because there was not enough comparable material present.

Specimens Q1 through Q3 and Q13 through Q26 are being returned to your office under separate cover, appropriate photographic copies having been retained for the completion of the Laboratory's file. Specimens Q4 through Q12 were previously transmitted to your office under date of November 4, 1942.

100-124410-7b

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al Bureau of Investig  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

November 23, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Att: Technical Laboratory

b6  
b7C

RE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA aka  
Ethiopian Peace Movement  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON with alias  
et al; INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir

Reference is made to my letter dated October 30, 1942, with which were transmitted four specimens of handwriting, and requesting a laboratory examination to establish that they were written by the same writer. Reference is also made to Bureau laboratory report of 11-5-42, Bureau file 100-124410 setting forth the results of the examination of these specimens numbered Q-4 through Q-12. It is noted that the laboratory concluded that the writer of Q-4 and Q-5 also wrote parts of specimens Q-7 through Q-12.

There is being transmitted herewith a letter written in pencil on looseleaf notebook paper bearing the heading [redacted] and beginning "Dear Mrs. [redacted] and ending "True to the Cause". There is also being transmitted envelope in which this letter was found in the files of Madam Gordon. This envelope bears postmark "East Chicago, Indiana June 29, 1933, and contains a return address of [redacted] and on the reverse of which appears the writing [redacted]

There is also being transmitted with this letter a six page letter written in pencil on looseleaf notebook paper, and written on both sides beginning "These message to be delivered to the Peace "ovement of Ethiopians", and ending "God will bring our minds together once and for all". Together with this letter is being sent the envelope in which the specimen was sent bearing the postmark, Chicago, Illinois, October 2, 1940, addressed to Mrs. L. Gordon and Mr. Gordon, on the reverse of which appears the return address 2354 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The technical laboratory is requested to examine the writing appearing on these two letters and envelopes, and compare them with the unidentified writings appearing in specimens Q-6 through Q-12 of the laboratory



Director 11-23-42

PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA

report referred to above to ascertain if the writers of these specimens were also the authors of a portion of the above mentioned specimens, unidentified.

It is believed that the [redacted] referred to, who is one of Madam Gordon's followers, and original founders of the P.M.O.E. was the author of a portion of specimen Q-6 through Q-9 together with Mrs. Gordon. In this connection it will be noted that pages on which this letter was written appear to be very similar to that used in the questioned specimens.

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b7C

It is requested that both those be compared with specimens Q-1, Q-2, and Q-3, which were transmitted to the technical laboratory on October 8, 1942, and in which the technical laboratory reported its findings by report dated 10-39-42. It is considered a distinct possibility that the writing appearing on the extortion letter will be found to be the same as the writing appearing on the two specimens being transmitted herewith.

The trial of Madam GORDON and the other leaders of the P.M.O.E. for sedition has been scheduled for December 8, 1942, so that it is imperative that the original exhibits and the results of the laboratory examination be furnished this office by December 9, 1942.

Very truly yours

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

RWA:FB  
100-6932

-- AIR MAIL, SPECIAL DELIVERY  
REGISTERED --

voice of Contents from  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re: December 2, 1942 Case References 100-124410-46  
Consigned to: SAC Chicago Ref: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA also known  
as Ethiopian Peace Movement  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON with alias  
et al; INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

List of Contents

Q1 through Q3 and Q13 through Q26

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

DATE 7-1-46 SP4-BJA/AM

ENCLOSURE

100-124410-46

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-4932

REPORT MADE AT <b>SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11-13-42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11-6-42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HGM/jj</b>
<b>TITLE</b> PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, also known as ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT; MITTIE MAUD LENNA CORDON, with aliases, ET AL.		<b>CHARACTER OF CASE</b> INTERNAL SECURITY (J) SEDITION.	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Signed statement obtained from ~~GEORGE~~ JOHNSON, convict #16,102, State Penitentiary, Menard, Illinois, identifying ~~MITTIE MAUD~~ LENNA GORDON as his aunt and ~~DAVID JAMES~~ LOGAN as the husband of ~~LENA~~ GORDON. JOHNSON's mental condition normal but that of his father, ~~IRA JOHNSON BEY~~, insane. GEORGE JOHNSON states that in 1934 while at home of his aunt LENNA GORDON he received money from a Japanese in the presence of GORDON and LOGAN for use in organizing this cult. Also in 1935 at home of LENNA GORDON he received \$500.00 from a Jap named [REDACTED] in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and that GORDON and LOGAN also received money from this same Jap for organization purposes. He states that MADAM GORDON is a half sister of ~~IRA JOHNSON BEY~~. JOHNSON states one of the objects of instant organization is to encourage young colored men not to submit to military service. JOHNSON does not know [REDACTED] but that he may be Japanese who gave him money in 1934 and would know him if seen. JOHNSON willing to testify if needed.

- RUC -

**REFERENCES:** Letter from the Chicago Field Division to the Springfield Field Division dated October 31, 1942.

**DETAILS:** At Menard, Illinois

Interview was again had with ~~GEORGE~~ JOHNSON, convict #16,102, Menard, Illinois, and all the photographs forwarded to the Springfield Field Division by the Chicago Field Division were displayed to him and he readily picked out the photograph of MADAM GORDON. He stated that she was the half sister of his father ~~IRA JOHNSON BEY~~, and therefore his aunt. He also

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>ATC</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>33</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-124410-47</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 Chicago (1 USA, Chicago) 5 Springfield 100-124410-47 Rev. 12-10-42 FCT		
NOV 17 1942 <i>NOV 17 1942</i>		

readily picked out the photograph of DAVID JAMES LOGAN and stated that he was supposed to be the husband of MADAM GORDON; at least, they pretended to be married and have been living together for a number of years. He also picked out the photograph of [redacted] and stated that she is his cousin and also identified the picture of [redacted] and stated that she last lived at [redacted]

GEORGE JOHNSON stated that his father, IRA JOHNSON BEY, was in fact insane and is confined to the cell house where mental defectives are confined and it would be useless to attempt to interview him. He advised that he still believes in the cult and would not give any information concerning same and this opinion was verified by Mr. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he wished to correct an impression that the State Prison where IRA JOHNSON BEY and GEORGE JOHNSON are confined is a criminal insane institution. He states that these men are not confined in a criminal insane institution as that institution is an entirely different institution and is located directly north of the State Penitentiary, but that the penitentiary does have a cell house in which mental defectives are confined and that it is in this cell house that IRA JOHNSON BEY is confined, but that GEORGE JOHNSON has never been considered insane in the least and he is of the opinion that what he says can be depended upon.

The following signed statement was obtained from GEORGE JOHNSON, #16,102, the original of which is being retained in the Springfield File in this case:

"Menard, Illinois, November 5, 1942.

"I, George Johnson, convict #16,102, make the following statement to [redacted] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and [redacted] freely and voluntarily:

"I am 36 years old. I was born at Cairo, Illinois. My father is Ira Johnson. My mother was Lula Johnson and she died in 1937 at St. Louis, Missouri.

"My father moved to Chicago, Illinois in about 1915 and lived at 1608 State Street and lived at this address for about six years. He moved to 1841 State Street in Chicago, Illinois in 1920 and I lived with him at this address. I had served a term in the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Illinois at that time. I married Marie Johnson and she has been dead since 1931. We had one child by the name of [redacted] and she now lives at [redacted] and is still single so far as I know. I receive letters from her from time to time.

"I do not know how it happened to start but my father, Ira Johnson became acquainted with an organization known as the Moorish Science Temple of America. The headquarters of this organization was first at the home of my father at 1841 State Street in Chicago, Illinois. My father started up this organization in Chicago, Illinois and was the head official of it till 1929 when he got into trouble and was sent to the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. He had two associates. One was known as Ali Drew and Charles Kirkman, and these three men succeeded in getting a large membership for this organization. Ali Drew was killed about 1929 or 1930. There was also a man by the name of Green who was also connected with this organization but he was also killed. Green was shot in the head and both Drew and my father were arrested for the murder. Drew got out of this trouble and my father was also let go as they could not prove anything on him in connection with this murder. Drew was later poisoned and his death was put out as being heart trouble.

"My father was voted out as head of the organization in July 1929 and [redacted] and my father was then under him. My father did not like the idea of [redacted] and actually kidnapped [redacted] which was on September 25, 1929 and held him at my father's home at 4100 and South Park, Chicago, Illinois. Police officers came to arrest my father and to rescue [redacted] and my father resisted two of these police officers and killed two police officers. My father had other members with him in this kidnaping and two of them were also sent to the penitentiary with my father. The names of the two men with my father in this crime were Jackson. The old man Jackson died in Joliet prison and the boy is now out.

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"My father, Ira Johnson has never been released from prison and has now been transferred to the State Penitentiary at Menard, Ills. where he is known as convict #12,815.

"I became a member of the Moorish Science Temple of America in 1919 at Chicago, Illinois at the insistence of my father. I was a member of it for a long time and was still a member when I got into trouble in 1935.

"I became acquainted with James Logan whose picture I have been shown as David James Logan. He took my fathers place after he was sent to prison for murder. He was known as the Prophet in the organization. He was supposed to be married to my aunt, Mrs. Mitti Maud Gordon. I do not know for sure that they actually married but both of them told me they were married and I have no right to doubt them and I really believe they did get married. Mitti Maud Gordon is my father's half sister and was born in New Orleans, La. I know that Mrs. Gordon and David James Logan lived together for some time. My aunt was the brains of the organization for a long time.

"I have been shown the picture of David James Logan and Mitti Maud Gordon and positively identify same as the parties I have mentioned above as being the prophet and my aunt.

"In 1934 my aunt MITTI Maud Gordon sent me to St. Louis, Mo. to help organize this movement in St. Louis, Mo. Before I left a Japanese whose name I have forgotten was at the home of my aunt, Mrs. Gordon and her husband David James Logan and this Jap gave me something over \$200.00 to pay my expenses in going to St. Louis, Missouri and getting a place to hold meeting and to organize the colored people there in the Moorish Science Temple of America.

"This Jap explained to me and to Logan and my aunt that the money was from a Japanese organization and that I should tell the colored at St. Louis, Mo. and other places I might go that Japan was offering the colored people equal rights with the white man; also that there was going to be a war between Japan and the United States some time in the future and that when the United States drafted all the young men into the army, I mean the young white men, that the remaining colored men would start a revolution in the United States while all the white able bodied white men were away from home and that we could win in that conflict. We were also told by this Jap to encourage all young colored men not to join the United States Army with the white men in order to have a larger number of colored men for service when this time come.

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"I have been shown a photograph of a Jap by the name of [redacted] and while I cannot positively state that he is the same Jap who gave me the above money, I believe that he is the same Jap and I would know him if seen face to face.

"I wish also to state that my aunt, Mitti Maud Gordon and David James Logan also advised me that what this Jap said was the thing for me to do.

"I wish also to state that in furtherance of this cause I went to St. Louis, Mo. in 1934 and was also there in 1933. I had made a speech in Chicago, Illinois. When I went to St. Louis, Mo. I also made a speech at 2709 Walnut Street - upstairs. There was a number of members there. Logan and my aunt were there. I was supposed to take the place of my father in the organization or be a lieutenant under Logan, and I was to give my decision about four days after this meeting.

"I finally gave my decision to David James Logan and my aunt, Mitti Maud Gordon and that decision was that I was not going to have anything further to do with this organization.

"This decision was made by me about May 11, 1934 and that night I was at 2330 Pine St. in St. Louis, Mo. and intending to go back to Lundale, West Virginia, I was grabbed by four people and was seriously cut up on the back and side which scars are still plainly to be seen. I know that David James Logan is one of the four persons who grabbed me and cut me up. I also know that a colored man by the name of Lee Butler also was among the four who grabbed me and that James Logan was the one who did the cutting on me. He said "once a member always a member".

"I succeeded in getting away from them and went to the County Hospital in St. Louis, Mo. The police took me to the hospital. I did not tell the police who had cut me. I never saw Logan until 1935 after that. I went to West Virginia after I got out of the hospital. I was at Lundale, West Va. and my aunt Mrs. Gordon and cousin Pauline Bahar came to see me. They wanted me to come to Pittsburgh, Pa. and talk the matter over with a Japanese by the name of [redacted] and said they could make me see things more plainly. I told them I did not care to again join the organization but was willing to do anything to help my father. They said that the way for me to help my father was to meet this Jap in Pittsburgh, Pa. This was in July or August, 1935.

"I went to Pittsburgh, Pa. either in August or September 1935 and was met at the station by my aunt Mrs. Gordon, my cousin, Pauline Bahar and C. Curtmen. I had notified them I was coming on a certain train. They took me to meet a Jap by the name of [redacted] who lived about twelve miles out of Pittsburgh, Pa. I wish also to say that David James Logan also met me with the rest I have named above.

"This Jap explained to me that there would be a war between the United States and Japan in about 1944; that the colored or dark races are to hang together; that it was one of the duties of members of the Moorish Science Temple of America to try to get all colored members not to join the military forces of this country; that when war between this country and Japan was started and all the white men were in the army that there would be enough colored young men left to cause a revolution in this country and take over things here while the soldiers were away in foreign service.

"I agreed to join and this Jap [redacted] gave me over \$500.00 to go out in West Virginia to organize among the colored people.

"I was then out on parole from the State Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois and instead of going out to work for this organization I went back to Joliet, Illinois and gave myself up as a parole violator. I was later transferred to the State Penitentiary at Menard, Ills. where I am now confined and so far as I know none of the above mentioned persons know where I am.

"If the above information will be of assistance in the trial of any case against any of the individuals I will be glad to testify as I have stated in this statement."

/S/"George Johnson"

"Witnesses:

[redacted] Sp. Agt. FBI, 1107 Ill. Blg, Springfield, Ills.

[redacted] stated after viewing the photograph of DAVID JAMES LOGAN that he is positive that LOGAN appeared at the prison for a visit with IRA JOHNSON BEY and in looking up the record of visits with IRA JOHNSON BEY advised that the record disclosed that on November 4, 1941 one D. WELCH from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania had a visit with him and that he is positive that WELCH and LOGAN are identical. This identification was also concurred in by [redacted]  
[redacted] who also saw WELCH at that time and stated he is identical with the man represented as LOGAN.

It is noted that GEORGE JOHNSON is willing to testify in case he is needed and he further states that he is not acquainted with [redacted] but that he may be the Jap who gave him money at the home of his aunt in Chicago, Illinois, in 1934 but that he would have to personally observe him in order to positively so state.

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GEORGE JOHNSON further states that in 1934 while at the home of his aunt, MADAM GORDON, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he was given money by a Jap in the presence of his aunt, MADAM GORDON, and DAVID JAMES LOGAN for use in organizing this cult but he cannot recall the name of this Jap but that it may be [redacted] that in 1935 he was given more than \$500.00 by a Jap named [redacted] from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for use in organizing this cult and after getting this money he decided not to use it for that purpose and rather than do so surrendered himself to the authorities at the State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois, as he was then on parole from that institution.

GEORGE JOHNSON further stated that Madam GORDON and DAVID JAMES LOGAN each received money at the same time he did for the same purpose and that both of them have been active in the organization for years and to his belief are almost certain to be still so engaged.

A teletype summary of the signed statement of GEORGE JOHNSON was furnished the Chicago Office on November 7, 1942.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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**Form No. 1**  
**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Chicago, Illinois**

FILE NO. 100-6171

REPORT MADE AT Milwaukee, Wisconsin	DATE WHEN MADE 12-1-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-28-42	REPORT MADE BY <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></span> ADM:GVR
TITLE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA also known as Ethiopian Peace Movement. MITTIE MAUD LENAGORDON was et. al.		CHARACTER OF CASE Internal Security - J Sedition	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 800px; height: 60px;"></span>			

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

- R U C -

REFERENCE: Letter dated 11-23-42 from Chicago to Milwaukee.

DETAILS: AT CAMP MC COY, WISCONSIN

Enclosure to New Orleans:

1 copy of the reference letter of 11-23-42 from Chicago to Milwaukee

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

8/7/79  
7-2-96

also  
SP4-B5A15M

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	J. F. O'Connor SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  100-124410-48 OMI 11, R-1 12-1-67 UFC RPO
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 2-New Orleans (Enclosure) 3-Chicago 2-Milwaukee		

100-6171

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

New Orleans Field Division

At Camp Livingston, Louisiana. Will interview [redacted] interned therein along the lines requested in the reference letter of 11-23-42 from Chicago.

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STANISLAW  
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
December 2, 1941

SAU. OF WASH.

REVIEW REQUESTED ON, TWENTY TWO, NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN FORTY ONE  
Pursuant to the preceding information,

MADAM M. M. L. GORDON, WA ETAL. INTERNAL SECURITY J. SECTION.

[redacted] WILL ARRIVE DECEMBER SEVENTH, NINETEEN FORTY TWO,

AT EIGHT THIRTY A.M. FOR CONFERENCE USA AND TESTIMONY THIS CASE  
DECEMBER EIGHTH, NINETEEN FORTY TWO. REQUEST EARLIEST POSSIBLE  
RELEASE.

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b7C

HOOVER

7-2-46

SAC-OJA/JM

100-124410-49

EWJ

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100-124410  
~~STANISLAW~~  
DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

12/2/41

12/2/41

SENT VIA

M Per [initials]

100-124410-50  
To: SAC, Grand Rapids

7-2-46

SP4-OSAKM  
H360006

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THE PEACE MOVEMENT TO ERITREA, aka  
ERITREAN PEACE MOVEMENT, et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SAC TPS

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted]  
[redacted] dated November 12, 1942, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, which reflects  
that [redacted] stated there were about thirty members of the group  
in Benton Harbor and that [redacted] the group  
there.

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It is requested that you conduct an investigation to determine  
the identity of this group and its activities, particularly to determine  
if they have been committing violations of the Selective Training and  
Service Act of 1940 or have made any seditious statements.

In the event that the group at Benton Harbor is not identical  
to the Peace Movement to Eritrea, the results of the investigation  
should be reported under a caption reflecting the name of the organization.

cc Chicago

Reisen \_\_\_\_\_

A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Leg \_\_\_\_\_

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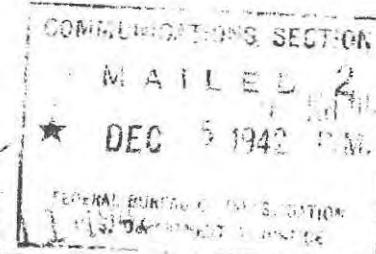
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100-124410-50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 7 1942

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bond

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Serial Description ~ COVER SHEET      12/01/1942

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 7

Page 28 ~ b6, b7C

Page 29 ~ b6, b7C

Page 30 ~ b6, b7C

Page 52 ~ b2, b6, b7C, b7D

Page 55 ~ b6, b7C

Page 56 ~ b6, b7C

Page 57 ~ b6, b7C

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## ATTENTION

The following documents appearing in FBI files have been reviewed under the provisions of The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552); Privacy Act of 1974 (PA) (Title 5, United States Code, Section 552a); and/or Litigation.

FOIA/PA       Litigation       Executive Order Applied

Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Computer or Case Identification Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Case: \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

\* File \_\_\_\_\_

Serials Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

b6

Release Location: \*File \_\_\_\_\_ b7C \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

This file section has been scanned into the FOIPA Document Processing System (FDPS) prior to National Security Classification review. Please see the documents located in the FDPS for current classification action, if warranted. Direct inquiries about the FDPS to RIDS Service Request Unit, \_\_\_\_\_

File Number: 100-HQ-124410 Section 3

Serial(s) Reviewed: ALL

FOIPA Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Computer Number: 1009474

File Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

Serial(s) Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Computer Number: \_\_\_\_\_

File Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

Serial(s) Reviewed: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

FOIPA Computer Number: \_\_\_\_\_

THIS FORM IS TO BE MAINTAINED AS THE TOP SERIAL OF THE FILE, BUT NOT SERIALIZED.

**SCANNED BY DocLab (RMD)**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

ATTENTION

**LAST SERIAL:** 54

DO NOT REMOVE FROM FILE

AIR MAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

14A

December 1, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ATTENTION: TECHNICAL LABORATORY

RE: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA, aka  
Ethiopian Peace Movement  
MITTI MAUD LENA GORDON, was et al  
INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

DEFERRED RECORDING

Reference is made to the laboratory report dated November 24, 1942, Bureau file number 100-124410 in the above entitled case. In this report it is set forth that the examination conducted of specimens Q-13 through Q-17 reflects that the same typewriter was used in these specimens.

The reference laboratory report concludes that the original evidence is being retained in the files of the laboratory.

Inasmuch as instant case is scheduled for trial in Chicago December 8, 1942, it will be necessary to have this evidence available. It is requested therefore that the original of specimens Q-13 through Q-17 be immediately forwarded to this office. The United States Attorney has expressed the opinion that a laboratory technician may be used as a witness in instant case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BJA/jm

Yours truly

*A. H. Johnson*  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

RWA:DMK  
100-8932

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F 544

2/6/1943  
*2/6/84*  
COPY IN FILE

RECORDED

100-124410  
14 DE 4 19  
LAB COFFEE

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-6668

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REPORT MADE AT <b>MIAMI, FLORIDA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12-3-42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11-19, 20, 21, 22 23, 24, 25-42</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>M</b>
TITLE <b>PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA; FLORIDA CHAPTER; WILLIAM ASHLEY FERGERSON, with aliases: William A. Fergerson, William A. Ferguson, William A. Ferguson</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION</b>	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <b>WILLIAM ASHLEY FERGERSON, leader of subject organization in State of Florida; membership card of FERGERSON and thirteen letters from M. M. L. GORDON of Chicago to FERGERSON at Palatka, Florida obtained; roll book of Fla. Chapter of subject organization obtained and various members interviewed. All activities of FERGERSON in connection with subject organization directed by M. M. L. GORDON according to statement of FERGERSON. Funds sent by FERGERSON to M. M. L. GORDON do not exceed the sum of \$1.00 although he has been working with M. M. L. GORDON in subject organization since 1936. WILLIAM A. FERGERSON's signed statement admits reading to a church congregation a letter received from M. M. L. GORDON in which it is stated that the black people will be free when the white man has finished committing suicide and that the battle of the Pacific should be watched and the black people should be kept together at this time.</b>			
- P -			
REFERENCE:	Report of Special Agent <b>[redacted]</b> Chicago, Illinois dated September 16, 1942; letter from the Chicago Field Division dated October 29, 1942; letter from the Chicago Field Division dated November 23, 1942.		
DETAILS:	On November 19, 1942, the writer, <b>[redacted]</b> premises of WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, R. F. D. #1, <b>[redacted]</b>		
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>Q.P. Kettell</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: <b>[redacted]</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
DESTROYED <b>1-9-43</b>	<b>134453</b>	<b>100 124410 52</b>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<b>14 DEC 4 1942</b>	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 5 Bureau (AMSD) <input type="radio"/> 5 Chicago (1 USA, Chicago) (AMSD) <input type="radio"/> 5 Miami			

CONTINUE

100-6668

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Palatka, Florida, at which time it was ascertained that WILLIAM A. FERGERSON was not at home; however, [redacted] was interviewed concerning [redacted] and during the interview she turned over [redacted] thirteen letters which had been received from M. M. L. GORDON, of Chicago, by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, Palatka, Florida. [redacted] also advised that subject was a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and that [redacted]. She also advised that the organization extended membership to all negroes without charge, and that its purpose was to provide for the return to Africa such members of the negro race as desire to settle there.

WILLIAM A. FERGERSON was interviewed by the writer on November 20, 1942 at which time the letters [redacted] were returned to FERGERSON [redacted] after being interviewed, WILLIAM A. FERGERSON furnished to the writer thirteen letters which he had received from M. M. L. GORDON in Chicago. FERGERSON also turned over to the writer at the same time the roll book of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia which purported to contain the names of all members of the local chapter of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

The thirteen letters turned over to the writer by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON are all addressed to him at Palatka, Florida and they are dated at Chicago, Illinois as follows:

December 16, 1939  
March 2, 1940  
March 30, 1940  
October 1, 1940  
July 16, 1940  
June 16, 1942  
June 23, 1942  
July 9, 1942  
July 20, 1942  
July 29, 1942  
August 7, 1942  
August 28, 1942  
November 7, 1942

These letters have all been marked for identification by the writer's placing his initials on the back of each envelope and on the back of each enclosed letter.

100-6668

Subject advised that he had received approximately one letter a month since 1936 from M. M. L. GORDON in Chicago and that he, in turn, wrote to her approximately one each month but that he had destroyed most of the letters which he had received and that the only letters in his possession were the thirteen that he turned over to the writer.

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The following is a receipt obtained from WILLIAM A. FERGESSON under date of November 19, 1942 which is herein set out. The original is being retained in the files of the Miami Field Division:

"Palatka, Florida  
November 19, 1942

I, William A. Fergesson give 13 letters which were received by me from M. M. L. Gordon to [redacted] Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and he may use them in any manner he desires. I also give to William A. Godfrey the Role Book of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia as well as a printed speech of Hon. Theodore G. Bilbo. The letters and the book and speech given my me to [redacted] bear the mark WAGO on the back. When [redacted] has no further use for the above material he may return it to me or destroy it.

/s/ WILLIAM A. FERGESSON

Witness:

[redacted] Special Agent, F.B.I."

There are herein set out the contents of the letters received by WILLIAM A. FERGESSON from M. M. L. GORDON in Chicago and furnished to the writer by FERGESSON:

"4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
December 17, 1939

Mr. W.A. Fergesson  
Route 1—Box 151  
Palatka, Florida.

My dear Mr. Fergesson:-

I am in receipt of your letter of December 11, 1939.

We are so happy to have received your last letter and report for the year of 1939, which was very encouraging. I am glad to break this good news to you; our suffering will soon be over, 1940 will

100-6668

bring a great change in this old world of ours. Yet the secret of what 1940 holds for us is still with God.

I believe all men will awaken some to open shame and some to eternal life. We will no longer sniggled at as infidels and ignoramuses; for the hand of God will be plainly shown to everybody.

Keep up the good work.

Yours for the freedom of the race,

/s/ Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon  
(Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, President ——)

MMLG/rw"

\* \* \* \* \*

"4451 So. State St.  
March 2, 1940  
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Wm. A. Fergerson  
Route 1 Box 151  
Palatka, Florida

Dear Mr. Fergerson:-

Your letter of February 27, '40 is at hand. We thank you for your report for this month. We are doing our best to get this bill to the floor for consideration this year; but, so far I have no information from the Senator as to whether it can be done or not.

As soon as I get the information, I shall convey it to you.

Please continue to do what you can in getting the people to join us.

Yours for the freedom of the race,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Executive Pres.

MMLG/rw"

\* \* \* \* \*

100-6668

"4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
March 30, 1940

Mr. William A. Fergerson  
Route 1—Box 151  
Palatka, Florida

Dear Mr. Fergerson:

Your letter of March 25th 1940 was received and we highly appreciate your report as usual.

I just received a communication from the Senator this week, stating that because of the war and the presidential election, our bill will not come out this year. Politicians will refuse to support while they are seeking re-election.

We regret that we have to wait another year, but our bill is in the hands of the Government and we cannot rush them.

So let us continue to work and look forward to consideration in early 1941.

Yours for the freedom of the race,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON.

Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Executive President

MMLG/rw"

\* \* \* \* \*

"4451 S. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
July 16, 1940

Mr. Wm. A. Fergerson  
Rte 1, Box 151  
Palatka, Florida

Dear Mr. Fergerson:

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of your most excellent letter of July 12 pointing out the serious conditions existing in Florida among our race, also their inability to see and to think for themselves. That is indeed a pitiful situation, but we can't help it. They have been in slavery for more than four centuries and mislead by their enemies, both black and white, so

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they are to be pitied rather than abused. Nevertheless they shall all awaken; some to eternal life, some to open shame, as quoted in the word of God. When they find themselves in the midst of this terrible war when every nation will be fighting to save their own lives this will force our race together, for everybody shall try to kill him. He will be forced to fight to save his life as well as the rest of the nations.

Whereas, if he would organize now, he would be able to save himself without so much trouble and death. But when ignorance has so strongly overshadowed them we are compelled to leave them alone and get on for ourselves. However, don't give up because of this, you shall not be disappointed when the time comes they will be running to you for information. Be ready to give it to them because it shall truly come.

I always enjoy a letter from you, pointing out the serious conditions of our race there. I shall give this information to the government. Let me hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon,  
President

MMLG :ELW

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
"4451 So. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
October 1, 1940

Mr. Wm. A. Fergerson  
Rte 1, Box 151  
Palatka, Florida

Dear Mr. Fergerson:

We hereby acknowledge your letter of September 23. I am glad to know that you are keeping up with the latest world's events.

You can see for yourself that we are headed for the rocks. We do not know what day we will be plunged into war. But war will not last very long, and when it is over we will be free to do what we wish. There will be no slave bosses ruling black folks after this war is over; black folks will be free all over the world. Those who stand for nationhood will be blessed.

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So stick to your trust. The war is a Godsend blessing to save black folks. If the war does not come we shall economically starve to death and will be exterminated from the earth.

Therefore let us thank God for this world's war. It is true we have no right to fight for anything unless we are fighting for our own rights. This information I have conveyed to the United States government already.

Hope to hear from you from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Pres.

HMLG :EHLT"

\* \* \* \* \*

"4451 S. State St.  
June 16, 1942

Mr. William A. Ferguson  
R. I. Box 272  
Palatka, Fla.

My dear Pres. Ferguson:

Your report for April and May were received and highly appreciated by the Executive council. We find no fault in you for skipping the Month of April. It is perfectly alright.

We appreciate you so much for remaining at your post in order that the state of Florida be represented when the roll is called. Please remain at your post that you can be referred to when the time comes. I am glad you interviewed the African that you referred to and the information you received encouraging. The delay in my writing you is due to the fact that we have been in a great battle against the oppositionists. We won the fight, and are still carrying on in a big way. Be of good courage. The time is short.

Keep the faith and your ear to the ground.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
M. M. L. Gordon  
HMLG:mb"

\* \* \* \* \*

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"4451 S. State St.  
July 3, 1942.

Mr. W. A. Ferguson  
R. 1, Box 272  
Palatka, Fla.

My dear Pres. Ferguson:

We are acknowledging the receipt of your report of June 22, 1942.

We are happy to note that you are still at your post and intend to stay. I am very glad that you sent in your report at this time because the meeting of Council is tonight. This is highly appreciated.

The work is going on fine here and we hope the spirit of your members is as strong as yours, because strong members helps us to go on.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
M. M. L. Gordon

MLG/mo"

\* \* \* \* \*

"July 20, 1942

Mr. Wm. A. Ferguson  
R.1, Box 272,  
Palatka, Fla.

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

The Peace Movement of Ethiopia is holding a convention here that will close on July 26 and if it is possible for you to attend on that last night we will be so grateful to have you.

Out of this convention we are going to send a telegram to this nation asking for the freedom of our people and repatriation now. If it isn't practical for you to attend personally, please send a telegram endorsing this appeal which we will convey to Washington along with ours. If you send a telegram, direct it here no later than 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon in order that I may use it in the Sunday night meeting and that it might represent the state of Florida.

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Let your telegram read thus: "We the members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia from the state of Florida sincerely co-operate with all the rest of the states in the union that request the President of the United States to please set free all black slaves of America and repatriate them to their fatherland, Africa."

Wm. A. Ferguson.

Your telegram may consist of fewer words to keep the cost down but be sure to make it clear that you agree with our appeal.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON

M. M. L. Gordon, Ex. Pres.

\* \* \* \* \*

"4451 S. State St.  
June 23, 1942

Mr. William A. Ferguson  
R. 1, Box 273  
Palatka, Fla.

My dear Mr. Ferguson:

We are sorry to know that we had neglected sending your credentials. We hope you will excuse our oversight. You will find them enclosed in this letter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON

M. M. L. Gordon

"Chicago, Illinois  
4451 So. State St.

February 13, 1942

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. WILLIAM A. FERGUSON is duly authorized by the Executive Council of THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA to represent and protect the interests of THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA, in every city and state where individuals of African descent may reside; to establish Locals wherever he

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may deem it advisable, and to give proper information concerning  
THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA.

Kindly extend to him the proper courtesies and co-operation,  
for which we thank you.

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
M. M. L. Gordon, Pres.

/s/ ROSIE L. GEARING  
E. Holliday, Secretary

Null and Void after February 14, 1943

MML/mo"

\* \* \* \* \*

"4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Ill.  
July 29, 1942

Mr. Wm. Ferguson  
R. I., Box 272  
Palatka, Fla.

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

We thank you for the telegram sent to our convention July 26. It came in on time for the meeting for Sunday night. It played a great part in putting over the work we had in view. Four states were represented by telegram. This gave us 28 states represented in the convention.

You will find enclosed a copy of the telegram sent to President Roosevelt, Senator Bilbo, and Col. Cox from the convention, and as soon as a reply is made, if any, you will receive the information.

We highly appreciate you and your local for your co-operation in this convention. Keep up the good work in that state. Your telegram put the state of Florida over on the night of the 26th.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
M. M. L. Gordon

MLG/mo"

The following is an enclosure contained in the above letter:

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"CONVENTION OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA

SUBJECTS UNDER DISCUSSION

1. CAN THE BLACK MAN BE MADE COMPLETELY INDEPENDENT IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT?
2. WHAT STEPS COULD BE TAKEN TO BRING ABOUT A PERMANENT SOLUTION FOR THE RACE PROBLEM IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT?
3. SHOULD THE MATTER BE DELAYED, OR SHOULD THE BLACK MAN ACT NOW?
4. IF THE UNITED NATIONS LOSE THE WAR, WHAT ABOUT THE BLACK MAN'S FUTURE IN THE U.S.?
5. CAN COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR THE BLACK MAN EDUCATIONALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY BE OBTAINED THROUGH SEPARATION AND REPATRIATION?
6. WHY SHOULD THE BLACK MAN CHOOSE AFRICA AS HIS DESTINATION?"

Following is the copy of the telegram referred to in the above letter:

"256 E. 47th St.  
Chicago, Ill.  
July 26, 1942

Col. E.S. Cox  
924 E. Main St.  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Col. Cox:

We the officers and members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia meeting in Convention in the city of Chicago, Sunday July 26, 1942 at 356 E. 47th St., with 28 states represented herein, do hereby demand from the President and Congress that we be repatriated to Liberia, West Coast Africa now.

As we have served our time in slavery and there is no further need of us, we desire to call your attention to a Memorial sent to you by the Peace Movement of Ethiopia November 15, 1933. Now the Movement has upward of 4 million people.

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Coming from the floor of this convention a unanimous vote asking this benign, provident and fair-minded government to give immediate consideration to our demands.

Whereas justice cannot be obtained for black people in this country, four centuries have proven this. Because of these facts, we demand (1) that black slaves be given complete freedom now, (2) that we be repatriated to Africa now, (3) that brutal murder be stopped now. (4) We demand that we be permitted to go where we can develop our own schools, institutions, industries, and national affairs which can only be accomplished in Africa. (5) We demand that amalgamation of these two races be stopped now. (6) We demand that our Bill now pending in the U.S. Senate be given some consideration now.

We have here no horrified or foolish preaching about the evils of violence. (See our Memorial) The issue that faces us today is the fight against starvation, the masses with the right of self-determination in the fight for repatriation.

Carrying out these demands will solve the race problem in this country and set free the helpless and ostracized people. This we believe, will bring peace to this nation.

We anxiously await your reply.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Headquarters, 4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Ill."

\* \* \* \* \*

"4451 S. State St.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Aug. 7, 1942

Mr. Wm. A. Fergerson  
R. 1, Box 272  
Palatka, Fla.

Dear Mr. Fergerson:

We received your letter of July 27. We highly appreciate your sending the report in time for the meeting of the council.

It is encouraging to know that you are still trying to wake sleeping people. We hope you can get some of the people to wake up and work with you.

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Our convention was a great success. We received a reply to our telegram from Col. Cox. He was very enthusiastic over the move we made in sending the telegram to Washington, and sent his best wishes. Quoting from his letter, 'I am proud of the P.M.Q.O.E. This great work will succeed.'

Hoping for success, we are,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
M. M. L. Gordon

MLG/mo"

\* \* \* \* \*

"4451 S. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 28, 1942

Mr. Wm. A. Fergerson  
R. F. D. 1, Box 272  
Palatka, Fla.

Dear Mr. Fergerson:

We are in receipt of your letter of August 17th bringing in your report for the month, for which we are very grateful to you.

We received a reply from Senator Bilbo concerning our telegram. He spoke very encouraging about it. We also heard from Col. Cox who said the matter would come up before a conference in the very near future. But they know that white people in this country are afraid because they are fighting a losing war, and it will take sometime before the matter reaches its culmination.

We highly appreciate the courage and interest shown by you to continue to keep the work up in the State of Fla. So keep in touch with us from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon,  
Pres.

\* \* \* \* \*

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"4451 South State St.  
Chicago, Illinois  
November 7, 1942

Mr. William A. Fergerson  
Route 1 — Box 272  
Palatka, Florida

My dear Mr. Fergerson:

We are acknowledging yours of Sept. 28th  
also yours of Oct. 19th. We are very glad to hear from you  
and regret that we have been unable to write you before now.

But we have been involved in a controversy  
and have been since Sept. 20th.

But God is good and will take care of those  
who believe. Keep the faith and courage and soon our work will  
be over.

Yours for the freedom of the race,

/s/ M. M. L. GORDON  
Mrs. M. M. L. Gordon, Executive Pres.

MMLG/rbg"

\* \* \* \* \*

All of the above letters were written on the letterhead of  
The Peace Movement Of Ethiopia, upon which the following names appear:

Executive President,  
M. M. L. GORDON,  
4451 S. State St.

Secretary General,  
E. HOLLIDAY

1st Assistant President General,  
J. ROCKMORE

2nd Assistant President General,  
H. BROWN

National Organizer  
MRS. C. J. ALLEN

Chaplain,  
D. J. LOGAN,

The above 13 names are being forwarded to the Chicago Field  
Division.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. H. WERRIMEATHER, Chr.  
J. E. HART  
W. P. JOHNSON  
E. D. JUNNIOR  
H. HUNT  
CELIA J. ALLEN  
JAMES GOODLETT  
G. CALVIN  
M. M. L. GORDON  
E. HOLIDAY  
J. ROCKMORE  
H. BROWN  
D. J. LOGAN

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It is to be noted that a photostatic copy of a letter dated January 21, 1941, addressed to WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, was furnished to the Miami Field Division, which was not in the possession of WILLIAM A. FERGERSON; however, the photostatic copy of the letter was exhibited to WILLIAM A. FERGERSON at which time he acknowledged that he had received said letter.

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The following is a signed statement obtained from WILLIAM A. FERGERSON relative to the receipt of various letters from Madam GORDON and his connection and activities with subject organization. The original of this statement is being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division along with copies of this report:

"Palatka, Florida  
November 23, 1942

I, WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, of Hicksville, Palatka, Florida, do, of my own free will, make this statement to [redacted]  
[redacted] who have told me that they are Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been told that I do not have to make any statement and that anything I say can be used against me. No one has threatened me, and I have not been promised anything to get me to make this statement.

I was born at Whitehall, South Carolina on August 25, 1886. I lived in Georgia and Florida until 1916 when I moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. I stayed in the North until 1932 living most of the time in New Jersey. I came back to Florida in 1931 and have lived here ever since.

In the early part of 1936, I read an article in the Pittsburgh Courier, which told about a plan to return the Negro people to Africa. The story gave the name of M. M. L. GORDON and I wrote to her telling her that I was interested in The Peace Movement of Ethiopia which the newspaper told about. I asked for information about the Movement and she wrote back and told me to get all the names that I could and send them back to her. She also told me to keep a record of all the names I got.

After I got this letter I went to work to get all the names of colored people that I could and I wrote them all down in a book which I have given to Special Agent [redacted]. All of the names in this book are members of the Peace Movement but I did not talk to all of the people whose names are written there.

About three months after I wrote to Mrs. GORDON the first time, she wrote to me and told me that I had been made the leader of the

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Peace Movement of Ethiopia, for the State of Florida, to keep up the good work of getting members, and that she would make me the President of the Movement in Florida.

At about the same time Mrs. GORDON wrote me a letter in which she told me to sign two typewritten letters which she was sending me, and have someone else sign as Secretary, and then mail one letter to Senator BILBO and one to Senator PEPPER. I signed both letters as the President and J. W. HINES signed each letter as Secretary. After the letters were signed, I mailed them to the Senators as Mrs. GORDON had told me to. J. W. HINES was appointed Secretary by me but that is all that he ever did. He left Palatka about three or four years ago, and the last time that I heard of him he was in Jacksonville, Florida.

About three months after I wrote to Mrs. GORDON she wrote me a letter in which she said that Members could have Membership Cards for ten cents and the Pin for five cents. She said that it was not necessary to have a card or a pin to be a member, and nobody had to pay any dues. All that a colored person had to do to become a member of the Movement was to give their name. In the membership book which I made I put down the names of some colored people whom I did not see; usually these names were given to me by some member of the family. After I got the people's names I sent them to M. M. L. GORDON at 4451 S. State Street, Chicago. I got my own membership card and pin about three or four months after I started sending in names; I sent in money for four or five other members to get them cards and pins but I can't remember who those members were. I think that I sent about one dollar to Mrs. GORDON to get these cards and pins.

From the time when I first wrote to Mrs. GORDON in 1936 I received a letter from her every month until two or three months ago. I sent her a report every month telling her what I was doing from 1936 until this month November 1942.

In all the work that I did for the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, I took orders from M. M. L. GORDON; whatever she told me to do I did. In July of 1942 I got a letter from Mrs. GORDON in which she asked me to send a telegram to her so that she could send it to the President of the United States. The letter was dated July 20, 1942 and I copied the telegram as she had it written in her letter and sent it to her in Chicago. The telegram read as follows: 'We the members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia from the State of Florida sincerely cooperate with all the rest of the states in the union that request the President of the United States to please set free all black slaves of America and repatriate them to their Fatherland, Africa.'

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In June of 1942, I received a letter from Mrs. GORDON which was dated June 23, 1942, and stated that she was sending me my credentials to represent and establish locals of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia any place that I wanted to. The credentials were signed by M. M. L. GORDON, President and ROSIE L. GEARING who signed over the name of E. A. HOLLIDAY, Secretary. I have delivered these credentials to Special Agent [redacted] with the letter which came with them.

Most of the letters which I received from Mrs. GORDON I have destroyed, and those which I saved I have turned over to Special Agent [redacted]. The dates on the letters which I gave to Mr. GODFREY are as follows: December 16, 1939; March 2, 1940; March 30, 1940; July 16, 1940; October 1, 1940; June 16, 1942; July 3, 1942; July 20, 1942; June 23, 1942; July 29, 1942; August 7, 1942; August 28, 1942; November 7, 1942. There are thirteen letters in all and I have also given Special Agent [redacted] my membership card and pin.

After Senator BILBO's speech in Washington I wrote to Mrs. GORDON and asked her what the Senator meant when he said that God made the white man but he didn't know who made the negro. Mrs. GORDON wrote back that I must remember that the Senator was speaking to white man; in the letter she said, 'We have to be careful what we say because letters often go astray. When we have to depend on the crocodile to cross the stream, we must pat him on the back until we get on the other side'. From her letter I knew that when she spoke of the 'crocodile' she meant the white man.

In another letter which Mrs. GORDON wrote to me about three years ago, she told me to show the letter to the police if they came to my house while we were holding a meeting. I had written to her asking what to do if an officer came and the letter which she said to show him said that President ROOSEVELT, Mrs. ROOSEVELT and all the high officials had investigated the Movement and saw that it was a free Movement and they had given 'relief' to hold a meeting. About the same time she sent me a copy of the by-laws of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia but I have lost the book. Special Agent [redacted] has read me parts of the Constitution of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and those parts were the same as the by-laws I received from Mrs. GORDON.

Mrs. GORDON always gave me orders to do what she wanted done. In her first letter she told me to call on all the colored people that I could and try to get their names as members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; she also told me to go out and talk about the Movement and make speeches wherever I could. I spoke at the Mount Carmel Church at Tolleville in June or July of 1942, and at the Crosby Church on 18th Street, Palatka, and also at the Baptist Church in Shiloh. Every time that I spoke I either read a

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letter or two from Mrs. GORDON or had somebody read them for me. After the letters were read I would explain the Movement to the people and also the letters which Mrs. GORDON had written.

I remember receiving a letter from Mrs. GORDON in which she asked me to keep on working. I had written her saying that the people would not listen to me and that I was going to quit. She wrote saying that 'if the people in Palatka wont listen to you, go on farther down the road where they will listen to you; don't give up the fight, bombs can do more with them than you can'. In another letter which she wrote to me she said, 'Watch the war when it gets in the Pacific', but I didn't know exactly what she meant because we were not in war when I got the letter. She also wrote me a letter in which she said, 'We have to fight for our rights, and remember that no one is going to do anything for the black man but the black man himself'.

About three years ago Mrs. GORDON asked me to attend a convention of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia at Washington, D. C., but I could not go because I didn't have any money. In her letter she said that she wanted me to come and represent the movement as a delegate from the State of Florida. After the Convention she wrote me a letter telling me what had happened at the convention and said that there were many delegates there from different parts of the country.

Under order which I got from M. M. L. GORDON I tried to get members for the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in and around Palatka, Florida. I did this by talking to them in their homes, at the places where I was working and by making speeches and reading letters from Mrs. GORDON in the colored churches. When I first started working for Mrs. GORDON she told me to have meetings of the colored people and get their help in getting members for the Movement. I called a meeting to be held at my house but the only person who came to the meeting was [redacted] who lives here in Palatka.

Special Agents [redacted] have shown me a picture of a copy of a letter which I received from M. M. L. GORDON. I have read the copy and know that it is a true and correct copy of the original letter which I received. The letter is dated January 21, 1941 and one of the paragraphs of it is as follows:

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'Have no fear for the Africans. Before this war is over Africa will be redeemed from the hands of aliens and Her sons throughout the world will be repatriated to their own land.'

We are still working to carry out our objective; yet, this damnable war has retarded our work to some extent. We hardly know what

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will happen next. But it does not matter what takes place the black people of the world will be free when the white men have finished committing suicide. The storm in the East is rising very fast which is vital to us. Please watch carefully the battle in the Pacific and advise your people to allow nothing to keep them apart at this time. When this battle comes to the Pacific it means a complete end of the present order of things.'

In June or July of this year I had the letter dated January 21, 1941 which I received from M. M. L. GORDON read in [redacted]

[redacted] This letter and the one dated June 16, 1942 were read by [redacted] and after she finished reading them I explained what the letters meant. I knew that we were at war with Japan when this letter was read, and I knew that the statement in the letter about the Pacific battle meant the Japanese. I do not remember saying anything about the Japanese in explaining these letters to the people. I knew that the letters which I received from Mrs. GORDON about the white man committing suicide and about the war in the Pacific were all bad and I know that I was foolish to have them read, because they were against my country. I didn't mean to do any harm to the United States and I thought that I was just helping the colored man. I am just a poor ignorant man and I have had no schooling, and I just did what Mrs. GORDON told me.

I have read the above statement it is true and it is three pages.

WILLIAM A. FERGERSON

Witnessed:

[redacted] Special Agent F. B. I.

[redacted] Special Agent F. B. I.

There was also obtained from WILLIAM A. FERGERSON his membership card in the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. This card is approximately three by one and one-half inches; white paper with black print; the left hand corner contains a printed Sphinx and the right hand corner a crescent star; in the center is printed, "One God -- One Country -- One People, Membership Card of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, To Return People of African Descent to their Motherland Africa." The card is filled out as follows:

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Name: WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN

Address: Palatka, Florida

Ex-Pres.: M. M. L. GORDON

Vice Pres.: J. ROCKMORE

Sec'y Gen.: E. HOLLIDAY

Local \_\_\_\_\_

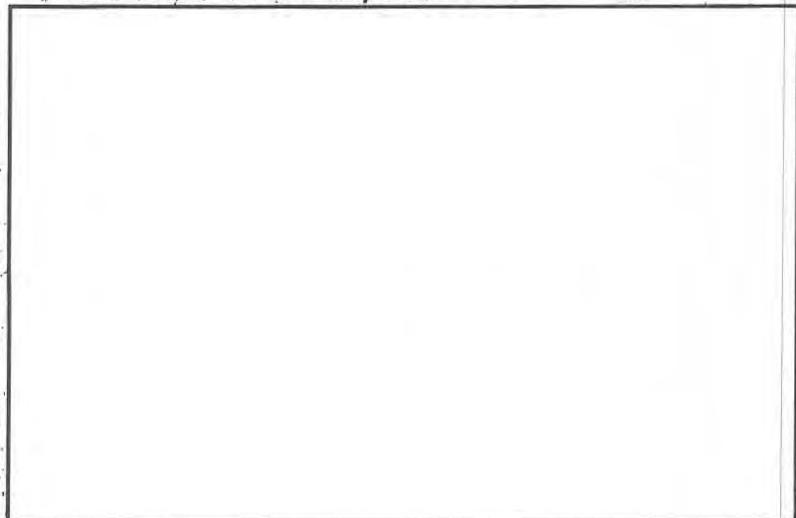
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This membership card has been identified by the writer's placing his initials on the back thereof and is being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division along with copies of this report.

A membership pin was obtained from WILLIAM A. FERGERSON. This pin bears the letters, "The Lion of Judah, King of Ethiopia". It bears a picture in the center of a yellow and green flag with a lion in the center and a white and blue flag on the right. This pin has been identified by the writer's placing his initials on the back thereof and is being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division along with copies of this report.

A brown, paper-bound Order Book, entitled in ink, "Peace Movement of Ethiopia, Roll Book, W. M. A. FERGERSON, Palatka, Florida," dated April First, 1936, was obtained from WILLIAM A. FERGERSON and is identified on the back thereon with initials of writer. This book purports to contain the names of members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in the State of Florida. It contains approximately one hundred names; however, investigation of the names contained therein discloses that in many cases an individual would furnish his name to FERGERSON signifying his desire to become affiliated with the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and at the same time the name of the prospective member along with the names of his wife and children and any relatives or friends living nearby would also be placed in the roll book. Upon interview, many of these individuals had no knowledge of subject organization other than that they had heard of its existence among the negro society of Palatka. The following is a list of names as set out in the roll book:

"WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, Molder"



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The above mentioned roll book is being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division along with copies of this report.

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents

AT PALATKA, FLORIDA:

It is to be noted that all persons interviewed during the course of this investigation are colored.

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Subject WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN, when questioned as to the names appearing in his membership book, advised that comparatively few of these people had actually been contacted by him. He stated that he would contact one member of a family and explain the movement to him and obtain his permission to put his name down as a member. He would also obtain from the person contacted the names of all of his family and friends and in some cases, the Subject even put down the names of children not yet born as members. He advised that the reason for doing this was that he wished to obtain a large number of names as members and that he figured the leaders of the movement would in no way know that he had not contacted all of the persons named and listed as members.

[redacted] advised that he had talked over the Peace Movement of Ethiopia with the Subject, FERGERSEN on numerous occasions and that he had advised FERGERSEN that he would support the movement and become a member. [redacted] stated, however, that he never obtained a membership card or pin. [redacted] advised that Subject FERGERSEN had read him several letters concerning the movement which were signed by M. M. L. GORDON, one letter of which was dated June 16, 1942, signed by GORDON, and advised FERGERSEN "to be of good courage, etc." [redacted] however, refused to identify this letter and claimed that he had not talked to the Subject concerning the movement within the past two years.

The following signed statement was obtained from [redacted]

"Palatka Fla.  
November 24, 1942

I, [redacted] after having been advised by [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement I make may be used in Court, make the following free and voluntary statement. No threats or promises have been made to me.

I live at [redacted] and I have lived [redacted] I have known WILLIAM FERGUSON for about the last five years.

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About four years ago FERGUSON started to talking to me about a peace movement for the colored people. He told me this movement was to organize the colored people to go to Africa. He told me he was getting his information from a Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON of Chicago. I ask FERGUSON if the government knew about this and he said Mrs. GORDON told him the President knows about it and that she was going to send the names of all the members to the President. I told FERGUSON then that he could put my name down as a member.

After this, FERGUSON and I talked about this organization and one time, about 2½ years ago, we were going to have a meeting of the members at FERGUSON's house. Only one other member and I got to this meeting and I disremember who that man was. Since nobody was there, we didn't have no discussion of the movement that night.

About 2 years ago, FERGUSON read me a letter which he said was from Mrs. M. M. L. GORDON. I can't remember all that was in the letter. [redacted] has just read me a letter dated October 1, 1940 and addressed to Mr. WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, Route 1, Box 151 Palatka, Fla. This letter is signed M. M. L. GORDON and it sounds like the letter FERGUSON read to me.

About two and one half years ago I was talking to FERGUSON about the movement and he told me that the Japs were for the colored people. He said Germany and Italy had started to take a part of Africa and that the Japs had stepped in and stopped them. He also said it looked like the Japs were the only friends the colored people had. I don't know where FERGUSON got this information.

I considered myself a member of this organization but I never did get a card or pin.

This statement of 2 pages and four lines has been read to me by [redacted] in the presence of [redacted] and all of it is true. I am signing my name to this as it is what I said.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnessed By:

/s/ [redacted]

Special Agent F.B.I.

/s/ [redacted]

Special Agent, F.B.I."

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[redacted] advised that FERGERSEN had talked with her about the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and it was her understanding that the movement was started to organize all of the Negroes and obtain their passage back to Africa. [redacted] further advised that it was her understanding that if the Negroes refused to volunteer, organize and return to Africa, that the United States Government was going to force them to return. [redacted] advised that she had become a member of this organization and that she had obtained four membership cards, one for herself and one for each of her three children. A diligent search was made by [redacted] and the agents, with her permission, but the cards could not be located.

[redacted] further stated that in the event she found these cards she would turn them over to Special Agent [redacted]. She made the following signed statement:

"Palatka Fla.  
November 24, 1942

I, [redacted] having been advised by [redacted] identified to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that I do not have to make a statement, make the following free and voluntary statement. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know this statement can be used in court.

I have lived in Palatka since 1936 and my present address [redacted] I have known WILLIAM FERGUSON almost ever since I came to Palatka.

About 3 years ago WILLIAM FERGUSON came to my house and started telling me about the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. He told me that Senator BILBO was behind the movement and that Madam GORDON, a woman in Chicago was where he got his information. He told me he was trying to get members and wanted me to be a member. I told him he could send my name in as a member and I also told him to send the names of 3 of my children. Their names are [redacted]

FERGUSON didn't talk with them. Each of us got a membership card. I have been shown a card by [redacted] that is made out to WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN of Palatka, Fla., which states it is a membership card of "The Peace Movement of Ethiopia and is signed M. M. L. GORDON, Ex-Pres., J. ROCKMORE, Vice-Pres., and E. HOLLIDAY, Secy-Gen. This card is like the ones my children and I got.

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FERGUSON talked with me about the peace movement several times and read me some letters from a Madam GORDON. I don't remember what was in the letters. He told me one time that Madam GORDON or Senator BILBO had said that if the colored people didn't agree to go back when the transportation was furnished that we would have to go later the best way we could; that the government was going to make us go.

I am unable to find the four membership cards at this time.

I have read this statement and signed my name to both pages. It is all true.

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/s/ [redacted]

Witnessed:

/s/ [redacted]

Special Agent F.B.I.

/s/ [redacted]

Special Agent F.B.I."

[redacted] advised that FERGERSEN had approached him concerning his joining the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and at that time he explained it to him as being a movement backed by the United States Government to organize the Negroes in order that they might return to Africa. [redacted] advised that he gave FERGERSEN permission to add his name as a member of this organization.

The following is a signed statement of [redacted]

Palatka, Fla.  
11-24-42

I, [redacted] make the following statement to Special Agents [redacted] who I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to make this statement, and I know I do not have to make any statement.

I live in Palatka, Fla., and I have known WILLIAM FERGUSON for about 7 years. About 5 years ago WILLIAM FERGUSON, told me that he was a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and that he was trying to get members to support this movement. FERGUSON told me that the movement was trying to get the colored race organized and try to get all of us to go back to Africa. He told me that all of our names were going to be sent to the President of the movement, M. M. L. GORDON in Chicago, and that she was going to send them to the President.

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I told FERGUSON that I would become a member and support the movement. I never purchased a card or a pin from the movement.

The above statement of 1 page has been read to me and it is a true statement of the facts. No threats or promises have been made to me and I signed this statement of my own free will, knowing that it may be used in court against me.

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/s/  
/s/

Special Agents, F.B.I."

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted] and stated that after he had delivered a sermon in his church, FERGERSEN got up and requested permission to have someone read some letters to the congregation. [redacted] said that [redacted] read two letters to the congregation at FERGERSEN'S request, one of which letters [redacted] identified as being identical with a letter addressed to WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN, dated January 21, 1941 and signed by M. M. L. GORDON. [redacted] could not identify the second letter which was read at that time.

The following signed statement was given by [redacted]

"Palatka, Fla.  
11-23-42"

I [redacted] make the following statement to [redacted] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I make the following statement of my own free will and no threats or promises of any kind have been made to me.

I have lived in Palatka, Fla., for the past 17 years, and have known WILL FERGUSON for about 5 years. In the latter part of 1939 FERGUSON stopped by my home and talked to me about joining some organization of which he was head, and which concerned Africa. He told me if I bought a pin I would become a member. I told him that I was not interested in the organization and he left.

[redacted] About the first of July, 1942, FERGUSON, who is not a member of my church, came to one of our services. After the sermon FERGUSON stood up and said he had a letter he wanted someone to read to the congregation. [redacted] read a letter which I remember was addressed to WILL FERGUSON, and said something about thanking FERGUSON for being the first to send in his 1941 report. I remember that the letter said something about the

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battle of the Pacific. The letter dated January 21, 1941, addressed to Mr. WILLIAM A. FERGUSON, R-1, Box 151, Palatka, Fla., which has been showed to me by Special Agents [redacted]  
[redacted] and which I have read, appears to me to be the letter which [redacted]  
[redacted] read at my church.

After [redacted] finished reading the letter, FERGUSON got up and told the Congregation that he wanted the letter read, so that we would know what he was doing.

This statement consisting of two pages has been read to me by Special Agent [redacted] and it is a true statement of the facts. I have signed this statement of my own freewill and I know that it may be used against me in a court of law.

Signed

/s/ [redacted]

Witnessed

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent  
F.B.I.

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent F.B.I."

The signed statements set out above are being retained in the file of the Miami Field Division.

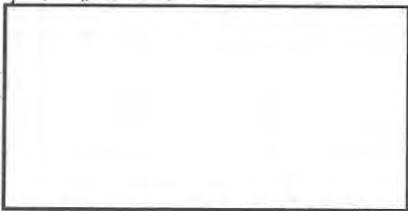
[redacted] the Allen Chapel, a Methodist Church in Hicksville, Florida, and advised that four or five years ago, FERGERSON appeared at the Allen Chapel church and after the service requested permission to explain something to the Congregation. She said that FERGERSEN started talking to the congregation in words which she could not understand and that everyone started laughing and FERGERSON retired.

She stated that FERGERSEN never reappeared at that church to give any talks. [redacted] advised that subsequent to this time, her son-in-law, [redacted] advised her that he had given FERGERSEN her name along with his own to be added to the membership roles of the movement. [redacted] stated that all she knew about the movement was that it had been an attempt to organize all of the Negroes who wished to return to Africa and that it was her understanding that if such organization was large enough, that the Government was going to pay their transportation to Africa. [redacted] was questioned concerning any pro-Japanese statements which might be made by FERGERSEN but advised that she had not heard any such statements.

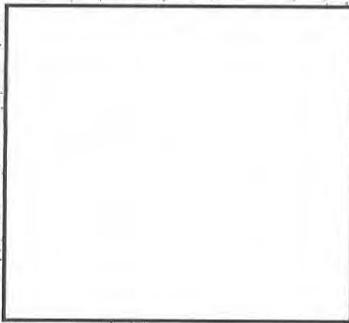
[redacted] was contacted but advised she knew nothing whatsoever concerning the movement. She stated that all the cards which her husband had, including his Social Security card, had been destroyed at the time of her husband's death.

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The following persons were contacted and all of them advised that they had heard of the movement which FERGERSEN was attempting to organize and that they understood the movement as being an attempt to organize all of the Negroes to return to Africa. They all advised that they had evidenced no interest in the movement and that they had not given FERGERSEN permission to use their names as members. All were questioned concerning any pro-Japanese statements that might have been made by Subject FERGERSEN but they advised they had never heard him make any such statements:



The following persons, whose names appeared in the roll book as members, were contacted and each denied having been contacted for the purpose of becoming members and also denied being members. All admitted, however, that they had heard of the organization second-hand and that they knew FERGERSEN to be the organizer in Palatka:



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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents

[redacted]  
[redacted] was interviewed on November 21, 1942 at which time he furnished the following statement:

"Palatka, Florida  
November 21, 1942

I, [redacted] do make this statement to Special Agents [redacted] knowing them to be Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been told that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement made by me may be used against me. I say this of my own free will and nobody has promised me anything or made any threats to get me to make this statement:

I heard WILLIAM A. FERGERSON speak at the Mount Carmel Church in Toddsville at two different times. The first time that he spoke there was in the same week that he received a letter from M. M. L. GORDON from Chicago. I have read the date on the letter which he read that day and that date is July 16, 1940. I am certain that this letter, which was read to me by Special Agent [redacted] is the letter which I heard him read at the Church. After FERGERSON had read the letter he talked to the people there and I remember that he said that this was not the colored people's war, because we had no rights to fight for; he said we would be forced to fight because we were in this country. He read or talked about the Ethiopian Peace Movement, and said that the colored people should all stick together if we wanted to get back to our native home Africa. He mentioned President ROOSEVELT and Senator BILBO and said that the United States Government was going to provide a boat to take the negroes back to Liberia, Africa, if it did what the Peace Movement was asking for.

The next time that I heard WILLIAM A. FERGERSON speak was in the last part of 1941 or in the early part of 1942. He spoke at the church in Toddsville and told the people there that this was a white man's war, because the colored people had no rights to fight for. He said this time that since we were in this country we had to do what the higher authorities said, so we would be forced to fight. He also said that the white people were afraid because they were losing the war. He also said that it didn't make any difference who won this war because after it was all over every nation would return back to its old home; I don't know whether this statement was read by FERGERSON from a letter or whether he just said it, but I know that I heard him say it. I have been read a letter by Special Agent [redacted] and have read the date on the copy of that letter which date is

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January 21, 1941. I know that this letter came from the same person who wrote the other letters to WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN, and that this is the letter that he read at the meeting, the last time he spoke at the Mount Carmel Church.

I did not like the Ethiopian Peace Movement, and I had nothing to do with it; I was never a member of the Movement and the only thing I know about it is what I was told by FERGERSEN in his speeches at the Church and in one talk I had with him at his home.

This statement has been read to me by Special Agent [redacted] and I understand it and everything it says is true.

/s/ [redacted]

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Witnesses:

[redacted]  
Special Agent F. B. I.  
[redacted]  
Special Agent F. B. I."

[redacted] was interviewed at this same time, at which time the following signed statement was obtained:

"Palatka, Florida  
November 21, 1942

I, [redacted] do make this statement to [redacted] knowing them to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will. I have been told that I do not have to make any statement and that any thing I say can be used against me. I have not been threatened and nobody has promised me anything to get me to make a statement.

In the early part of 1942 I heard WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN speak at the Mount Carmel Colored Church in Baileysville. At that time he had a letter from a Mrs. GORDON read by a young colored girl who was visiting the Church. I don't remember what the letter said but I do know that FERGERSEN in his conversation told the Congregation that this was a white man's war, that the colored people had nothing to fight for and that if the Japanese people won the war, the colored people would be free to go back to Africa.

In 1940 I heard FERGERSEN talking to the colored people, trying to get them to go back to Africa. In 1939 or 1940 he was selling the colored people buttons, for ten cents apiece.

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I never bought a button, and I do not know anything about the Ethiopian Peace Movement.

This statement has been read to me by Special Agent [redacted]  
and it is true.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnesses:

[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.

[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I. "

[redacted] was interviewed at which time he supplied the following signed statement:

"Palatka, Florida  
November 23, 1942

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I [redacted] do make this statement to [redacted] knowing them to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been told that I do not have to make any statement and that any thing I say may be used against me. No one has threatened me nor has anyone promised me anything to get me to make this statement.

[redacted] On some Sunday evening within the past five months, WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN came to our church and asked that someone read some letters to the congregation.

FERGERSEN got up and tried to explain them to the people who were there. He asked the people to cooperate with him in the back to Africa movement, and tried to sell them some membership cards and buttons. No one that I know of bought any of these cards or buttons.

I have been shown a letter dated June 16, 1942 by Special Agents [redacted]. That letter is addressed to WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN, at Route 1, Box 217, Palatka, Florida, is signed by M. M. L. GORDON and is one of the letters [redacted]. I have also been shown a letter dated January 21, 1941. This letter that I have seen is a copy in picture form. That letter was addressed to WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN, Route 1,

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Box 151, Palatka, Florida, and is signed by M. M. L. GORDON in the letter [redacted] the name does not appear on the copy which I have seen. I know that the first paragraph [redacted] to the people in the Church, and I believe that this is the other letter [redacted] although I cannot remember the rest of the letter.

[redacted] FERGERSEN told the people that if they wanted more information they could come to his home and he would tell them about it.

After this meeting I heard no more about this movement. I never joined the movement and I made no effort to get members. The only reason [redacted]

[redacted] I have read the above statement and it is true.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnesses:

[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.  
[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.

[redacted] was interviewed at which time he supplied the following signed statement:

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"Palatka, Florida  
November 21, 1942

I, [redacted] do make this statement to [redacted] knowing him to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been told that I do not have to make any statement and that anything I say can be used against me. I make this statement of my own free will, and no threats or promises have been made to get me to make this statement: I remember talking to WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN about 1936 about the Ethiopian Peace Movement. He told me that the colored people were working to get back to Africa. It all sounded like a dream to me but I told him he could put my name down as a member, but I don't remember giving him any money. I never did get a membership card, but I understand that I was a member of the movement. I have not talked to FERGERSEN or anybody else about this movement since that time.

I have read the above statement and it is true.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnesses:

[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.  
[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.

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[redacted] was interviewed at which time he gave the following signed statement:

"Palatka, Florida  
November 23, 1942

I, [redacted] do make this statement to [redacted] Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of my own free will. I have been told that I do not have to make any statement and that anything I say can be used against me.

[redacted] and [redacted] was present on a Sunday night this summer when [redacted] read two letters which were given to her by WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN.

I have been read a letter by Special Agent [redacted] which is a copy of one dated January 21, 1941 addressed to WILLIAM A. FERGERSEN, Route 1, Box 151, Palatka, Florida. This is one of the letters which was [redacted]

After the letters were read FERGERSEN tried to explain what they were about the best he could. He asked the people who were there to cooperate in the back to Africa movement. He also said that President ROOSEVELT and Senator BILBO were supporting the movement.

This statement of one page has been read to me and it is true.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnesses:

[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.  
[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I."

The writer and Special Agent [redacted] interviewed WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, of Hicksville, Palatka, Florida at which time the following additional signed statement was obtained:

"Palatka, Florida  
November 21, 1942

I, WILLIAM ASHLEY FERGERSON, make the following statement to [redacted] who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent.

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of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been told that I need not make a statement but I am making this statement of my own free will as I wish to tell the Federal Bureau of Investigation all that I know about M. M. L. GORDON and the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. No promises or threats were made to me when I was asked to give this statement and I realize that this statement may be used against me in court.

About the first part of 1936 I read an article in the Pittsburgh Courier, a negro newspaper, this article told about a plan to return the negro people to Africa and in the article the name of M. M. L. GORDON was mentioned. I was interested in the article and wrote to M. M. L. GORDON and she wrote back to me and told me about the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and told me to carry on the work and try to get members for the Peace Movement.

About three months after I first wrote to M. M. L. GORDON she wrote to me and told me that membership cards would be sent to members for ten cents and that membership pins would cost five cents. I bought a pin and membership card and still have them. I also ordered cards and pins for about six other members and sent the money for them to M. M. L. GORDON and when the pins and cards arrived I gave them to the members, I cannot now remember the names of the members who ordered cards and pins. It was not necessary to have a card or pin to be a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia as membership was free and I simply sent in the names of people who wanted to be members to M. M. L. GORDON, 4451 S. State Street, Chicago and that was all they had to do to join, just give me their names.

I talked to various church groups about Palatka, Florida trying to get members, I also talked to people at their homes and all of the names I got of people that wanted to be members I put in the Role Book and I also sent their names to M. M. L. GORDON. Only a few of the members ever gave me money for pins and cards and I think that I have sent about one dollar to M. M. L. GORDON.

During the summer of 1942 I sent a telegram to M. M. L. GORDON at the request of M. M. L. GORDON who wrote a letter to me and asked me to send such a telegram which she would send to the President of the United States, M. M. L. GORDON told me just what to say and I sent the telegram as she requested in her letter to me dated July 20, 1942. The telegram read as follows: 'We the members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia from the state of Florida sincerely co-operate with all the rest of the states in the union that request the President of the United States to please set free all black slaves of America and repatriate them to their fatherland, Africa.'

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In June I received a letter from M. M. L. GORDON dated June 23, 1942 in which she sent me my credentials to represent and establish locals of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia wherever I might deem it advisable. The credentials were signed by M. M. L. GORDON, President; and ROSIE L. GEARING and were dated February 13, 1942 and marked to be null and void after February 14, 1943.

I also sent about one letter a month to M. M. L. GORDON and told her of any new members I had obtained and of the work I was trying to do and she sent me about one letter a month telling me of the work of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and advising me how to carry on the work of the Movement.

Most of the letters which I have received from M. M. L. GORDON I have lost or destroyed but I have 13 letters which I have given to Special Agent [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have also given Special Agent [redacted] my membership pin and my membership card which I received from M. M. L. GORDON, this card was received by me about 1936.

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A letter dated January 21, 1941 from M. M. L. GORDON was received by me but I have lost it or destroyed it, however I have looked at a photo of this letter and I know that it is the same as I received from M. M. L. GORDON, the photo is a picture of the letter which I received and the writing in the photo was the same as the letter which I received. The picture of the letter was shown to me by Special Agent [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The letters which I received from M. M. L. GORDON and which I have turned over to Special Agent [redacted] are dated as follows: December 16, 1939; March 2, 1940; March 30, 1940; July 16, 1940; October 1, 1940; June 16, 1942; July 3, 1942; July 20, 1942; June 23, 1942; July 29, 1942; August 7, 1942; August 28, 1942; November 7, 1942.

M. M. L. GORDON is the leader of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and she advised me what to do in getting the Peace Movement going in Florida. The Role Book which contains all of the names of members of the Peace Movement which I enlisted in Florida has been given by/to Special Agent [redacted] and all of the names in the Role Book have been sent into M. M. L. GORDON by me and I sent the names of members into M. M. L. GORDON because she told me that all names of members must be sent to her.

I wrote to M. M. L. GORDON and asked her what I would do if I held a meeting and the police came, M. M. L. GORDON wrote back to me

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and said in her letter that the President of the United States had approved the Peace Movement of Ethiopia and that it was a pure movement and that if the police came to any meetings I was to show them this letter from her.

About two or three years ago M. M. L. GORDON asked me to attend a convention of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia to be held at Washington, D. C. but I could not go as I did not have the money. I was to go to the convention and represent Florida.

All information I have concerning the Peace Movement of Ethiopia I have received from M. M. L. GORDON and I sent all of my reports to her in Chicago.

I have read the above statement of three pages and it is true.

/s/ WILLIAM A. FERGERSON

Witnesses:

[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.  
[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I. "

The original of this signed statement set out above is being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division with copies of this report. b6 b7C

The following is a description of [redacted] reported by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON [redacted] of subject organization in Palatka, Florida: Age, 45; Height, 5'11"; Weight, 140 lbs.; Complexion, dark brown; Hair, black; Mustache, black and full.

[redacted] was interviewed by the writer and [redacted] at which time the following signed statement was obtained:

"Palatka, Florida  
Nov. 24th, 1942

I, [redacted] do hereby make the following statement of my own free will to [redacted] knowing them to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been told that I do not have to make this statement and that no threats or promises were made to be to obtain the same.

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About three or four years ago WILLIAM A. FERGESON of Palatka came to me and explained that he was starting a movement, here in town, for the betterment of the colored people, it was, so he explained to get the colored people to return to Africa, and was supported by Senator BILBO. I became interested and asked him to tell me more, he said that he would give me some books to read on the subject but as yet I have never gotten them. I gave him my name as well as the names of [redacted] and [redacted] and my children, [redacted] and [redacted] told him he could put us down as members of the movement. I did not pay him any money and did not receive any membership card or buttons.

I have talked to FERGESON since this time about the movement but I do not remember what was said other than he told me he had received some letters and that they reported that the movement was gaining. He was going to let me read these letters but as yet I have not seen them.

At the time I gave him my name for membership he told me that he had been authorized to get all the names of people who were interested and by giving him their names they became members even though they did not buy membership cards or buttons.

I have read the above statement consisting of one and a half pages and find it to be true and correct and to show that it is I am signing my name.

/s/ [redacted]

Witnesses:

[redacted]  
Special Agent, F. B. I.  
[redacted]  
Special Agent, F. B. I. "

Special Agent [redacted] and the writer interviewed [redacted] Palatka, Florida and obtained the following statement which is set out:

"Palatka, Florida  
Nov. 24th, 1942

I. [redacted] make the following statement to [redacted] who have made themselves known to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised by Agent [redacted] that I do not have to make a statement and that any statement made by me can be used against me

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in court but I desire to make this statement of my own freewill. No threats or promises were made to me and I am making this statement so that all I know about it will be known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

[redacted] started writing to M. M. L. GORDON in Chicago, Ill., and after he received a letter from M. M. L. GORDON he started to get members for the Peace Movement of Ethiopia. I became a member of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia [redacted]

[redacted]  
letters from M. M. L. GORDON and told me what they were about and also what the Peace Movement of Ethiopia was trying to do. The following is the purpose of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia [redacted]

and as told by the letters [redacted] which letters were received by him from M. M. L. GORDON. The Peace Movement was to get all the colored people in the United States to go back to Africa and the present war that we are now fighting would end up with the white people committing suicide, therefore watch the war in the east, and that after the war was over the colored people would go to Africa. Also in another letter from M. M. L. GORDON [redacted] said that it didn't matter who won the war as after it was all over all people would go back to their nation and that the black folks would go to Africa. In another letter from M. M. L. GORDON, [redacted] he said that the white people in this country were afraid because they were losing the war and that because of that it would take some time to get the colored people back to Africa.

[redacted] and this statement has been read to me by Special Agent [redacted] and it is true and correct and to show this I am placing my mark on this statement which consists of two and a quarter pages. [redacted]

Witnesses:

[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I.  
[redacted] Special Agent, F. B. I. "

The aforementioned signed statements, with the exception of the two signed statements of subject WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, are being retained in the files of the Miami Field Division.

100-6668

The following is a description of WILLIAM A. FERGERSON:

Age	58
Born	Whitehall, South Carolina August 25, 1886
Height	5'11"
Weight	145 lbs.
Eyes	Dark brown
Complexion	Dark brown
Hair	Black, turning gray
Mustache	Full and black
Scars	Small straight scar at edge of left eye
Teeth	Lower set gone
Peculiarities	Cheek bones high, depression in front of temples

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

Relatives  
Registered for draft in Palatka in April 1942 with  
Selective Service Board No. 1

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the writer that [redacted]  
[redacted] had stated that her cook's negro preacher had only recently warned the people in his congregation not to listen to representatives of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and, further, the cook of [redacted] has information concerning the existence of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia in Jacksonville, Florida.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that a telegram was sent by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON to M. M. L. GORDON, Chicago, on July 20, 1942 and that said telegram was presently in possession of [redacted]. It is to be noted that this telegram sent on July 20, 1942 by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON is the telegram set out in his statement dated November 21, 1942. This telegram may be subpoenaed in the event the original is desired.

The writer has marked for identification the following items obtained from WILLIAM A. FERGERSON by placing his initials thereon: 13 letters received by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON from M. M. L. GORDON; membership card, pin, and roll book of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia; a copy of the Congressional Record entitled, "Voluntary Resettlement of American Negroes in Africa", all of which were furnished to the writer by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON and all of which are being forwarded to the Chicago Field Division.

100-6669

ENCLOSURES TO CHICAGO:

13 letters received by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON  
from M. M. L. GORDON, Chicago, Illinois

Membership card, pin, and roll book of the  
Peace Movement of Ethiopia, Florida Chapter.

Copy of a part of the Congressional Record  
entitled, "Voluntary Resettlement of American  
Negroes in Africa".

Two signed statements of WILLIAM A. FERGERSON

- P E N D I N G -

100-6668

b6  
b7C

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE MIAMI FIELD DIVISION

At Palatka, Florida

Will re-contact [redacted] to ascertain if she has located membership cards of subject organization which she stated were formerly in her possession and also to ascertain if she has any additional information concerning subject organization.

Will re-contact [redacted] to ascertain whether he has obtained any further information concerning subject organization. It will be noted that [redacted] advised that he would attempt to obtain all possible information concerning subject organization.

At Jacksonville, Florida

Will attempt to locate [redacted] reported by WILLIAM A. FERGERSON [redacted] of subject organization in Palatka, Florida and now located in Jacksonville, Florida, address unknown.

[redacted] Will re-interview [redacted] for any information concerning subject organization in Jacksonville, Florida it being noted that [redacted] is reported to have information concerning the Peace Movement of Ethiopia.

MJR

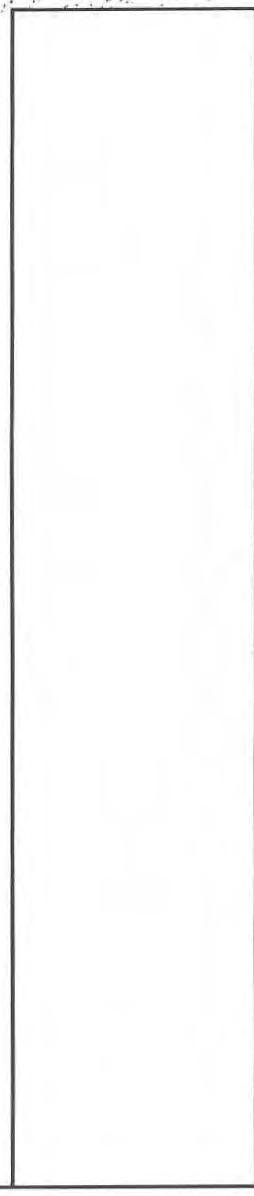
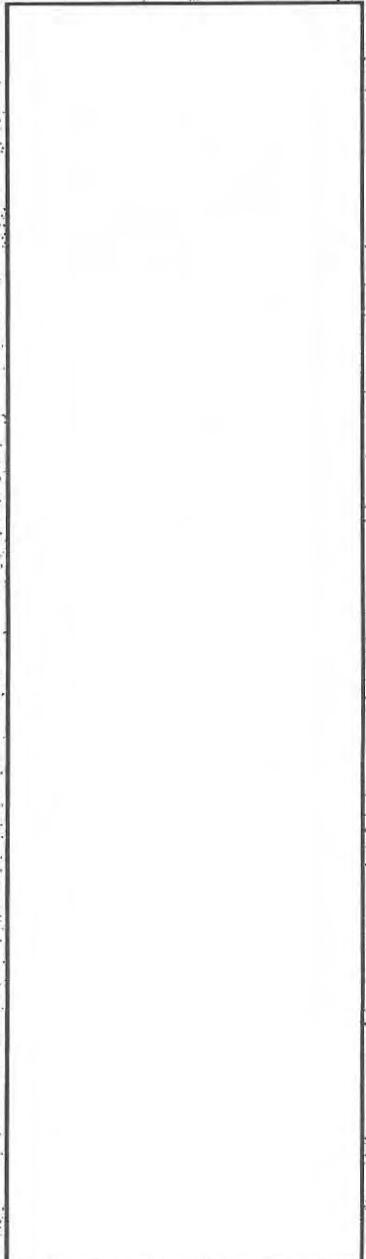
TITLE: PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA; FLORIDA CHAPTER; WILLIAM  
ASHLEY FERGESSON, was; INTERNAL SECURITY

S. A. [redacted]

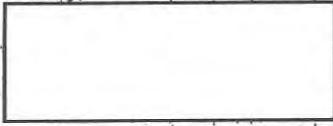
DATE: 12/3/42

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b7C



COX, COL. E. S.



11,13



SEARCHED  
INDEXED  
SERIALIZED  
FILED  
SPK-BG/PJ

12/29  
7-3-62

FLORIDA CHAPTER OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT  
OF ETHIOPIA

b6  
b7c

100-124410

FBI CHICAGO

7-2-96  
DECEMBER 1, 1942

SP4-BJG/JM  
857 PM CWT

Rec'd  
W. 12/1/42  
XWC  
✓  
FBI Chicago  
Liaison  
FBI Lab  
Lab Sec  
Lab 2 GCW  
TP. Div.  
FBI Chicago  
Liaison  
FBI Lab  
Lab Sec  
Lab 2 GCW  
TP. Div.

DIRECTOR

RAW. PEACE MOVEMENT TO [REDACTED] ETHIOPIA AKA ETHIOPIAN PEACE MOVEMENT, MADAM MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON, WA ETAL - INTERNAL SECURITY J., SEDITION. UNITED STATES ATTORNEY ADVISES LABORATORY TECHNICIAN WHO EXAMINED SPECIMENS Q FOUR THROUGH Q TWELVE IN INSTANT CASE AS CONTAINED IN LABORATORY REPORT NOVEMBER FIFTH, NINETEEN FORTYTWO AND TECHNICIAN WHO [REDACTED] EXAMINED [REDACTED] SPECIMENS Q THIRTEEN THROUGH Q SEVENTEEN AS CONTAINED IN [REDACTED] LABORATORY REPORT NOVEMBER TWENTYFOURTH, NINETEEN FORTYTWO WILL BE A NECESSARY WITNESS IN INSTANT CASE. TRIAL SET FOR TEN AM DECEMBER EIGHTH, NINETEEN FORTYTWO IN OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING. [REDACTED] BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH NAMES OF WITNESSES. LABORATORY REQUESTED TO EXPDITE EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS TRANSMITTED BY MY LETER NOVEMBER TWENTYTHIRD, NINETEEN FORTYTWO. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO HAVE ALL ORIGINAL SPECIMENS AVAILABLE AT THE TRIAL.

1163  
33  
A AND H PLS  
9-55 PM OK FBI WASH DC MFT

EL M

Handled  
12-2-42  
gpm.

Called Laboratory

M Coffey

By \_\_\_\_\_

cc

100-124410-53  
b6  
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

1300 Biscayne Building

Miami, Florida

December 3, 1942

✓  
98  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

①  
Re: PEACE MOVEMENT TO ETHIOPIA aka  
Ethiopian Peace Movement  
MITTIE MAUD LENA GORDON with alias  
et al; INTERNAL SECURITY - J  
SEDITION

Dear Sir:

[redacted] Reference is made to report of Special Agent [redacted]  
[redacted] Chicago, Illinois, dated September 16, 1942, and the letter  
from the Chicago Field Division to the Bureau dated October 29, 1942,  
a copy of which letter was forwarded to the Miami Field Division.

b6  
b7C

The leads set out in reference letter October 29, 1942  
have been covered by investigation conducted in the included report  
of Special Agent [redacted] at Miami, Florida, dated December  
3, 1942, and entitled PEACE MOVEMENT OF ETHIOPIA; FLORIDA CHAPTER;  
WILLIAM ASHLEY FERGERSON, with aliases; INTERNAL SECURITY - J; SEDITION.  
This investigation of the Florida Chapter is presently pending. However,  
all leads set up by the Chicago Field Division have been covered by  
the investigation in the enclosed report. The above captioned case is  
being considered as referred upon completion to the office of origin,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Subsequent copies of the results of the investigation of  
the Miami Field Division in the case entitled, PEACE MOVEMENT OF  
ETHIOPIA; FLORIDA CHAPTER; WILLIAM A. FERGERSON, will be furnished to  
the Chicago Field Division.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-2-96 BY SP4-BSA/JM

#360006

ENCL.

2CC: Chicago

WAGO:MCC

100-6085

Very truly yours,

A. P. Kitchin

A. P. KITCHIN  
Special Agent in Charge

100-124410-54

1 DEC 4 1942

COPY IN FILE